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Israelis kill Palestinian

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier shot dead a Palestinian youth in the occupied West Bank Wednesday after an unidentified object was thrown at a bus carrying soldiers, police said. A second Palestinian was wounded in the shooting at the Al Amari refugee camp near El Bireh, north of Jerusalem. It was the first fatal shooting by troops of a West Bank Arab since March 3, when a 57-year-old man was killed during the funeral of slain Nablus Mayor Zafar Al Masri. In a separate incident, the army closed a West Bank university following student protests this week against a right-wing Israeli political party holding its convention in a suburb of Hebron. The Hebron Polytechnic University was closed for two weeks, a military spokesman said.

Libyan envoy says Tarhuna attacked

VIENNA (R) — The Libyan people's bureau in Vienna said U.S. planes launched an attack on the Libyan city of Tarhuna at about 1430 GMT on Wednesday. "There are casualties, but we don't know how many," Ambassador Kabeila Wadi told a news conference. He said casualties were being taken to hospital and the attack might still be in progress. He gave no further details. Tarhuna, about 90 kilometres southeast of Tripoli, has a population of 60,000 to 70,000, a bureau spokesman said. Mr. Wadi said there were no military installations in Tarhuna. He said military installations in the United States, Britain and possibly Italy would be liable to attacks by Libya after Tuesday's U.S. raids on Libyan cities, which he described as "barbaric and savage aggression." Some of the U.S. planes that carried out Tuesday's raids were based in Britain, Mr. Wadi said, adding that there were suggestions that Italy had also helped.

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JBA honours former president

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) hosted a reception at the Professional Associations Complex on Wednesday in honour of former JBA President Yashia Hammoudeh who decided to retire himself from active work. The reception was attended by members of the JBA board and invited guests.

Norwegian deputy minister due here

AMMAN (J.T.) — Norwegian Deputy Foreign Minister Torbjorn Froyenes is due in Amman next Wednesday on a two-day visit during which he is expected to meet with senior Jordanian officials. Mr. Froyenes is expected to visit Petra on Thursday before he leaves for the occupied West Bank, a spokesman for the European Community (EC) office in Amman said.

Rebel leader supports Aquino

MANILA (R) — Muslim rebel leaders, who signed a ceasefire agreement with the military last week, said on Tuesday they recognised the administration of Corazon Aquino as the legitimate government of the Philippines. "We have decided that the legitimate government in this country is the government of President Corazon Aquino," said Macapantun Abbas, political and foreign affairs chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Mr. Abbas, who appeared at a news conference in Manila with three other Muslim rebel leaders, said they believed Mr. Aquino, who was swept to power by a civilian-backed military revolt in February, had the support of the people.

Public rallies banned in Lahore

LAHORE (R) — Public rallies, banners and posters have been banned for two months in Lahore, paralysed last week by a huge demonstration led by Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto. The district magistrate, in a statement Tuesday night, also barred the city's people from shouting political slogans, writing anti-government graffiti or carrying weapons. Pro-government politicians described as public nuisances the mass rallies for new elections which Miss Bhutto launched in Lahore on her return from exile in Europe last Thursday.

Knesset approves cabinet reshuffle

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Parliament approved a job swap in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet on Wednesday, putting a formal end to the political crisis that brought the coalition government to the brink of collapse. The show-of-hands vote endorsed the exchange between Yitzhak Mordechai, the former finance minister whose removal Peres had demanded, and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim. After a tension-filled week, the deal was arranged on Sunday between Peres' Labour Party and the right-wing Likud bloc led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Reports conflict over new U.S. attacks and shooting in Tripoli

Moscow sends message of support to Qadhafi

Combined agency despatches

CONFLICTING REPORTS of new American air raids against Libya and gunbattles in Tripoli came on Wednesday, one day after U.S. warplanes bombed two Libyan cities and Libya fired two missiles at an American facility in Italy in retaliation.

Machegun fire broke out in Tripoli but Libyan officials said it was brief and caused by the appearance of American planes over the capital. Libyan Radio said four planes were shot down in Washington the U.S. Defence Department denied that any American planes had flown over the city — though the Soviet news agency TASS reported a raid on Tripoli airport. The gunfire broke out in a military barracks where Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi maintains a residence, Reuters said. A Reuters correspondent said reporters escorted to the barracks by the officials did not see or hear any planes though several Tripoli residents said they had heard them. The reporters had been told they were being taken to a Qadhafi news conference but the Libyan leader was not there when they arrived and the officials would not say where he was. After the first reports of shooting around the Qadhafi residence the day after U.S. planes had attacked the area, one Washington official contended the gunfire indicated Qadhafi loyalists or guards were fighting regular forces. Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said he did not see an "outrage" role if there were a "coup attempt."

Libyan call for urgent summit gets Algerian, Kuwaiti support

Combined agency despatches

ALGERIA AND Kuwait on Wednesday joined Libya in calling for an urgent Arab summit following the U.S. air attacks on Libya. In a statement after a meeting of the ruling National Liberation Front party's politburo, chaired by President Chadli Benjedid, Algeria called for a summit to examine the consequences of the U.S. attacks and "to take appropriate joint measures." Libya on Tuesday called for a summit rather than a meeting of the Arab League Joint Defence Council, which groups foreign and defence ministers. The council last met in 1981 after U.S. fighters shot down two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sirte, off the Libyan coast. Western diplomats said the council's indecisive response then may have prompted Libya to drop the idea now. Both Arab and Western diplomats said that any extraordinary summit would take time to organise and that few Arab states appeared so far to support it. Kuwait said it was ready to attend an Arab summit called for by Libya to discuss the U.S. attacks. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Tuesday. President Benjedid spoke by telephone Tuesday night with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and received a call from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

President Benjedid spoke by telephone Tuesday night with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and received a call from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Out of three foreign ministers' meetings on the U.S.-Libya dispute here this year, Tripoli gained formal support and condemnation of Washington at two of them, the latest being three weeks ago. For an extraordinary summit to be held, a simple Arab League majority — 11 members — must be in favour.

Sudanese stage anti-U.S. rally after American is shot and wounded

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — About 10,000 people marched through the streets of central Khartoum on Wednesday chanting "down, down, USA" and "Long live the struggle of the Libyan people." The demonstration followed a shooting incident Tuesday night when a U.S. embassy official was seriously wounded by an unidentified man in a southeastern district of Khartoum.

In Washington, a State Department official said the man, an embassy communications officer, was flown to Jeddah and underwent emergency surgery. Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported that the wounded man's name is William Carlos. MENA gave no other details.

The shooting occurred about 10:30 p.m. Tuesday night as the man drove down a residential street in a plush Khartoum suburb, said an embassy source in Khartoum quoted by AP. Relief agencies in the far west province of Darfur said the military governor had advised all American citizens there to stay indoors. Diplomats said several hundred Libyan troops were in Darfur after escorting there a convoy of military equipment for the Sudanese armed forces.

died," said a guide, pointing to a room half filled with rubble. Two of Col. Qadhafi's sons were critically injured.

In Geneva, Libyan oil Minister Fawzi Shakhshouk said the shooting reported in Tripoli was due to an abortive raid by U.S. aircraft, and was not an attempted coup.

After a visit to the Libyan people's bureau (embassy), he returned to the OPEC conference hotel and was asked by reporters whether there had been a coup against Col. Qadhafi.

Mr. Shakhshouk replied: "No. They (the Americans) tried to come near Tripoli. We fired them back and they left."

Asked if Col. Qadhafi was still in control he said: "Of course."

A Spanish union leader visiting Libya said he saw Col. Qadhafi on Tuesday on the streets of Tripoli.

"I personally saw Qadhafi yesterday not far from his residence," Pao Casero told Spanish Radio in a telephone interview.

The West German airline Lufthansa said that Tripoli airport and Libyan airspace remain closed to traffic.

"We have been in touch with our agent in Tripoli and he confirms the airport and airspace

remain closed," a Lufthansa official told Reuters in Frankfurt. Libya said four U.S. aircraft were shot down in raids on Tripoli Tuesday night. The Libyans earlier reported destroying 20 aircraft in the first American strikes. U.S. defence officials insist only one U.S. plane was lost in the initial raids and that there have been no more sorties.

Residents said they heard planes approaching Tuesday night and saw a glow, possibly caused by an explosion, some 20 kilometres west of Tripoli, where naval and oil installations were located.

As world condemnation of Tuesday's American attack grew, a Kremlin spokesman said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had sent a message to Col. Qadhafi assuring him of Moscow's support and commitment to its obligations towards Tripoli.

The official Libyan news agency JANA said Libya had appealed for help from the Soviet Union and its East bloc allies in confronting what it called a war being waged against it by the Western alliance.

The agency quoted a statement by "the revolution leadership" as saying:

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Missile attack alarms Italy

ROME (Agencies) — Italians reacted with alarm on Wednesday to an unsuccessful Libyan missile attack on the southern island of Lampedusa.

Two missiles dropped into the sea off Lampedusa on Tuesday, just short of their target, a telecommunications station manned by the U.S. coastguard. U.S. officials and Italian military sources identified them as Soviet-made Scud surface to surface missiles.

Despite the failure of the attack, ordinary Italians expressed serious concern about the prospect of being directly caught up in a wider conflict for the first time since the end of World War II.

They were particularly shocked by the attack from Libya because the government had been outspoken in its criticism of both U.S. manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sirte that led to clashes with Libya last month and the air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi early Tuesday.

News of the failed strike against Lampedusa came only hours after Prime Minister Bettino Craxi had strongly attacked the U.S. raids in a speech to parliament.

Politicians and newspapers also raised questions about how Libya had been able to penetrate Italy's southern defences, which officials had repeatedly said were prepared to repel any attack.

The influential Corriere Della Sera newspaper carried a banner headline reading: "Now Italy is in the front line."

La Repubblica, under a headline reading "The Spectre of War," said Italy's moderation had not been enough to keep it out of the conflict while La Stampa said: "We are in high alarm because of the risk of greater and more direct involvement in what could become a real conflict."

Alarm was greatest on Lampedusa itself, where many of the 5,000 inhabitants said they intended to spend their second night in the open or in World War II air raid shelters. Many people were trying to leave the island.

The alarm increased after a helicopter lifted about 20 Americans from the telecommunications station Tuesday night but a similar number returned on Wednesday and their commander said it was a normal change of personnel.

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European allies, except Britain, differ with U.S., page 4



The team of Jordanian army doctors who performed the Kingdom's second heart transplant surgery on Wednesday. Major General Da'oud Hanania, director general of the Royal Medical Corps who headed the team, is third from right (Petra photo)

Jordanian doctors perform 2nd heart transplant surgery

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A team of Jordanian army doctors, headed by Major General Da'oud Hanania, on Wednesday performed a heart transplant on a patient suffering from congestive cardiomyopathy, and declared the surgery a success.

Wednesday's operation was the second heart transplant in Jordan performed by the same cardiac surgeons at the King Hussein Medical Centre and marks the third heart transplant in the Arab World. The other operation was performed in Saudi Arabia.

Ahmad Abu Shakra, the 23-year-old heart recipient, was reported in "good condition" at the medical centre on Wednesday, eight hours after the operation.

Dr. Hanania, who is head of the Royal Medical Services and chief of cardiac surgery at the centre, said Mr. Abu Shakra, an agricultural engineer, was "awake" and "his vital signs were within normal limits." The surgery was performed in the early hours of Wednesday.

Dr. Hanania, who headed the 35-member team of heart surgeons, doctors and anaesthetists that performed the operation, said

the operation lasted four hours and the actual heart transplant process took less than 60 minutes.

The transplanted heart was taken from a 15-year-old Jordanian, Khader Jazza'a Hijazeen, who was declared "brain dead" by a group of three specialists. Dr. Hanania told the Jordan Times.

The heart donor, who suffered an acute cerebral haemorrhage due to congenital malformation in the brain, was admitted to the medical centre on Tuesday afternoon in an unconscious condition, Dr. Hanania said.

The Hijazeen family gave permission for their son's heart to be transplanted and also allowed one of the kidneys of the boy to be transplanted to Nazmiah Mohamamd Baker, 45, who suffered from chronic neural failures — a type of kidney malfunction where patients need daily dialysis, said Dr. Bassam Akasheh, a cardiac surgeon consultant at the centre.

Dr. Akasheh said both the heart transplant and kidney transplant surgeries were carried out simultaneously in separate operation theatres.

Mrs. Baker, a housewife, was also reported by her doctors to be in "excellent condition." Both

recipients were under intensive care at the centre.

Dr. Akasheh, who was supervising both patients' recovery, said that Mr. Abu Shakra was "fully conscious" on Wednesday afternoon and "everything was fine" with the patient. Doctors at the centre were trying to take off respiratory machines and train him how to breathe normally. Dr. Akasheh said. He expected Mr. Abu Shakra to have his first post-surgery breakfast Thursday morning.

Dr. Hanania said that the heart-transplant performed on Wednesday was "85 per cent" successful, which is highly compatible with the international standard of 80 per cent.

Dr. Hanania, who also headed the team of army cardiac surgeons who performed the first-ever heart transplant surgery in the Arab World on Aug. 10, said: "I sincerely hope that Ahmad will survive." The full results of the surgery will be known by Thursday morning, that is, 24 hours after the operation, he added.

Congestive cardiomyopathy, from which Mr. Abu Shakra was suffering, is a heart muscle disease

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Gorbachev in East Berlin to attend party congress

BERLIN (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev arrived in East Berlin on Wednesday to attend the 11th Communist Party congress of East Germany, the official news agency ADN reported.

It will be the first time Mr. Gorbachev has attended a Communist Party congress outside the Soviet Union since he became leader of the Soviet government.

Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to speak on the second day of the congress, which begins Thursday and ends Monday in East Berlin, West German officials told the Associated Press.

The Bonn officials, who spoke on the condition they not be identified further, said the East Germans had informed them of the Soviet leader's plans.

Mr. Gorbachev's visit, his first foreign trip since the Geneva summit with President Ronald Reagan last November, came as

tensions between Moscow and Washington increased over Tuesday's U.S. air strike against Libya.

Western diplomats told Reuters they expected the Soviet leader to comment on the raid as well as broader East-West arms issues in his speech to the congress.

Moscow has already condemned the strike as an act of state terrorism. East Berlin has also pledged support to Tripoli.

The visit, the first by a Soviet leader to an East German congress in 15 years, is not believed to portend any radical changes in the East German leadership.

Western diplomats said following the pattern of recent Bulgarian and Czechoslovak congresses, the East German Communist Party is expected to map out a conservative economic and political course when the congress opens with General Secretary Erich Honecker's report.

Al Umma Party increases lead in Sudan poll results

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan's centrist Al Umma Party lengthened its lead in elections to a 301-member constituent assembly, winning 91 seats from the 197 districts declared by early Wednesday.

The country's other large centrist party, the Democratic Unionists (DUP), were in second place with 59 seats, followed by the far-right National Islamic Front (NIF) with 27, the regional Sudan National Party (SNP) with eight and others with 12.

Counting continued in the 38 geographical constituencies still undeclared and in 28 seats for

Charges filed against Marcos

MANILA (AP) — Ferdinand Marcos, his wife and 24 associates have been charged with embezzling at least \$5 billion in foreign loans and other funds, officials said Wednesday.

Prosecutor Sedfrey Ordenez, in a formal complaint filed last month with the Commission on Good Government, also accused the former president, his wife Imelda and their friends of misappropriating U.S. military aid.

In addition, the Feb. 7 complaint accused Marcos and his entourage of "demanding... or receiving" gifts and kickbacks in what Mr. Ordenez described as a "grand conspiracy never before experienced" in this country.

The complaint accused the Marcoses of "unjust enrichment" and said their alleged illegal wealth includes mansions, apartment buildings, corporations, shopping centres, real estate, cash, jewelry and other valuables in the Philippines and other countries such as the United States, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Australia and Canada.

The disclosure of the formal charges came on the same day a member of the commission, Pedro Yap, was to leave for Switzerland to initiate civil suits for recovery of millions of dollars in Marcos-linked bank deposits and other assets earlier frozen by the Swiss government.

Besides the Marcoses, others named in the charge sheet were Marcos' two daughters and their husbands, Marcos' son Ferdinand Jr., former armed forces chief Fabian C. Ver, two former cabinet ministers, and several top businessmen associated with the ousted government.

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Arab papers criticise U.K., call for total boycott

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Arab commentators joined their governments Wednesday in criticising Washington for attacking Libya while two dailies called for a total boycott of the United States and Britain.

"Withdraw your assets from Washington, stop investment in London ... recall your representatives from the court of Elizabeth II and Reagan the first and last," Al Khaleej newspaper in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said.

"The time has come for action not statements ... it is time to reconsider international ties," said Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej echoed the same theme.

"What does the Arab nation lose if it withdraws assets from the United States and imposes an economic boycott or an oil embargo? ... What does it lose if it declares Washington an enemy the same as Israel?" it asked.

Qatar's English-language Gulf Times called the U.S. air raids on Libya early Tuesday "indefensible."

In Saudi Arabia, one of Washington's key allies in the region, only Al Youm and Al Nadda commented on the attacks, echoing the government position that violence would not help world peace. They steered clear of mentioning Washington by name.

"Whatever the situation, violence is rejected as a solution to any problem ... power does not settle disputes," said Al Youm.

The Mecca-based Al Nadda commented: "If big countries use violence and violate international norms ... then talk about peace and security is senseless."

In Kuwait, Al Anba said: "Let the U.S. aggression become a lesson to all Arabs ... let us unite and join fists against all dangers pointed at our bosoms." Another newspaper, Al Ra'i Al Aam, called the attack "an image of state terror and madness of power."

The Qatar daily Al Arab included Britain in its condemnation, saying: "If America in its own right occupies the top terrorist position in the world, Britain's complicity undermines the subversive of British policy (to the U.S.)."

"Britain's position is evidence that it is still the same thorn thrust in the side of the Arabs since the usurpation of Palestine by the Zionist gang allied with Washington," it added.

In the UAE, which has cancelled joint trade and political talks with Britain scheduled for Wednesday in protest over Lon-

don's part in the U.S. raids, the daily Al Itihad said Arabs should rally and achieve solidarity to face the situation.

"Yesterday, America unveiled its ugly aggressive face, attacking deep inside the Arab homeland ... at such an hour wisdom and seriousness are required by leaders of the Arab nation," it said.

The Dubai-based English-language Khaleej Times, meanwhile, said Washington had proved its belief in terrorism and violence as a political weapon.

"Where will the Reagan administration stop. Will it scramble its planes every time a bomb goes off somewhere. Will it be Damascus next week or Tehran?" it asked.

Cairo newspapers also followed their government in denouncing the U.S. attack, saying it would not end terrorism.

"The use of force is not enough to end terrorism or settle world disputes ... the best way is to hold an international conference in which all countries shoulder their responsibilities," the semi-official Al Ahram said.

The mass-circulation Al Akhbar said the strikes marked the beginning of "real terrorism."

The English-language Egyptian Gazette said the U.S. strikes were not the proper way to end terrorism.

It added: "The proper way to deal with Libyan terrorism is to isolate that country and to deny it facilities that could help it with terrorist activities."

Lebanese newspapers described the U.S. raid as "aggressive policy."

As Saif said: "The aim of the American raid was not, as claimed by Washington, combating terrorism or giving the Janahiriyyah and Col. Qadhafi a lesson in international behaviour, it is much bigger and more serious than that, the least of it is to strike at the concept of Arab nationalism and lead the Arabs to total collapse and unconditional surrender."

The Pro-Syrian As Sharq said: "What next after the abortive terrorist operation by American forces in line with a decision taken by the old cowboy, Reagan, against Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Libyan children, women and old people?"

"No matter how arrogant and irrespective of the crime, destruction and despair resorted to throughout the world ... he will reap only hatred, wrath and revolution that will dispel his dreams. Shall we remind him of the defeat of the American aggression in Vietnam or the escape of the Marines from the Lebanese waters. The Libyan people are no less enthusiastic in revolting against American arrogance."

The independent An Nahar said the American attack "is a reaffirmation that the U.S. has overcome the so-called Vietnam complex and is now resorting again to the policy of intervention against whoever dares to encroach on the American giant ... such an aggression is not of the kind that will weaken a regime such as Qadhafi's or make it reconsider its stand ... the policy of moving the fire to within Libya may burn the American garment and those taking cover within it."

The Christian Falange Al Amal said: "Reagan leaves no room for doubt this time when he described the raids on Libya as the beginning of a world battle against terrorism ... what Qadhafi has failed to understand is that the American people have now got rid of the Vietnam complex which befell them 12 years ago and are now seeking a victory which will restore American dignity and standing after a series of bloody setbacks especially in Lebanon."

He said the decision was made by his government since the 13-nation oil cartel includes non-Arab countries.

Mr. Shakhshuki told the paper that the proposed embargo would affect the United States and its allies despite the glutted oil market.

"Arab oil will always be a weapon in Arab hands if they know how to use it," he said.

Libya would also call for withdrawal of Arab petrodollars assets accumulated in the United States and the countries that supported its attack on his country, Mr. Shakhshuki said.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Wednesday cancelled a planned meeting with a U.S. aviation delegation in protest against American air attacks against Libya, officials said.

Officials of the Abu Dhabi Aviation Company told Reuters a meeting between the delegation, from U.S. air maintenance and construction companies, was cancelled and the decision conveyed to the U.S. embassy here.

American embassy officials said the 10-member group was on a visit organised by the U.S. Commerce Department, but did not say whether it would leave the country after the cancellation of the talks.

Abu Dhabi's Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tuesday night cancelled a reception for the delegation, after guests had started to arrive.

foreign aggression" and resisting the Israeli occupation of Arab countries.

Among those attending the conference were Saudi Arabia's Finance Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abal Khalil, Kuwait's Jassem Al Khorafi and finance and economy ministers of the rest of the Gulf Arab states.

Tripoli has been calling for pan-Arab sanctions against the United States in retaliation for the U.S. air raids.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakhshuki, attending the OPEC meeting in Geneva had told reporters there that he intended to request an Arab oil embargo against the United States.

In an interview with the newspaper Al Itihad of the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Shakhshuki said the embargo request will be moved from OPEC to a high-level pan-Arab meeting for which Libya and other Arab countries have called to discuss the U.S. strike.

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Libya dismisses alleged attack plan

VIENNA, Austria (Agencies) — A Libyan diplomat on Wednesday dismissed as "nonsense" a report that the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna was planning an attack against an American installation here Thursday.

Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, told a U.N. Security Council meeting Tuesday that "the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna is planning a terrorist operation against an American target on April 17."

Asked for comment, an official of the People's Bureau who refused to give his name told the Associated Press by telephone: "Officially I cannot tell you anything. I haven't read the report. But in my opinion this is nonsense. It is a war of nerves, no more and no less."

Gen. Walters had said the alleged anti-American plot had been uncovered Monday, the day U.S. warplanes struck targets in Libya.

Andreas Radas, spokesman for Interior Minister Karl Blecha, said the Interior and the Foreign Ministries had not been officially informed by the United States of the alleged plan.

"There is (official Austrian) displeasure that we have been alerted by journalists," Mr. Radas said. "This is not particularly usual when one speaks of good cooperation in the fight against terrorism. This is a unique procedure."

But U.S. embassy spokeswoman Karen Czerny insisted that the Americans had informed Austrian authorities about the alleged plan.

Meanwhile, a security official said: "We were informed yesterday by the American embassy that the Libyan People's Bureau was planning an attack on an unknown target in Vienna."

Vienna Airport was the target of an attack on Dec. 27 in which four people died. The United States blamed Libya for the attack but Austrian officials said there was no clear evidence to implicate Tripoli.

Security has been especially tight in the Austrian capital this week during a visit by Britain's Prince and Princess of Wales.

Security guards were particularly vigilant at the U.S. embassy, where about 200 people protested Tuesday against the attack on Libya.

Abu Nidal threatens anti-U.S. attacks

BEIRUT (AP) — Syria, Iran and Libya called for a pan-Islamic boycott of the United States Wednesday as the Palestinian commander, Abu Nidal, threatened "heavy blows" to avenge the U.S. raids on Libya.

Abu Nidal's Al Itihad daily quoted Libyan diplomatic sources as saying Syrian Air Force was taking an active role to help the Libyans against American raids.

Al Itihad also quoted the unnamed sources as saying Syrian crews were operating Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missile batteries in Libya.

"The Syrian Air Force is directly participating with the Libyan forces in their confrontation of the U.S. aggression. Syrians are operating the SAM missiles in Libya," the newspaper said.

The paper did not make clear whether the Syrian involvement came before or after the U.S. air raids were staged on the Libyan capital of Tripoli and the port city of Benghazi before dawn Tuesday.

But it said Syrian forces did take part in Libya's missile shootout with the United States in the Gulf of Sirte last month.

There was no comment available on the report from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government, which is the closest Arab ally of Libya and the Soviet Union.

But Syria's state radio said Mr. Assad conferred with Libyan strongman Col. Muammar Qadhafi by telephone for the second time in 24 hours on Tuesday and discussed the aftermath of the American attack.

A communiqué in Beirut from Abu Nidal's Fateh-Revolutionary Council group warned citizens in all Arab countries "to stay away from American institutions that will be the target of our retaliatory blows."

Other radical Palestinian factions threatened to bomb and burn American embassies in the Middle East and attack British targets because U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers were permitted to fly from bases in Britain to bomb Libya.

The foreign ministers of Syria, Iran and Libya wound up a hurriedly arranged conference in Tehran Tuesday evening by issuing a joint call for a diplomatic and economic boycott of the United States by all Arab and Islamic nations.

"The three countries also deemed any assistance, concerted action and granting of facilities toward aggression, or support for aggression, as tantamount to participation in it," said a joint com-

munique broadcast by Tehran Radio.

The communiqué said the "blatant aggression" against Libya had stripped the United States of its competence to be a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

It called for "the most stringent punishment" of President Ronald Reagan's administration.

In Damascus, presidential spokesman Jibril Kourieh said the Assad government had instructed its U.N. mission to call for a Security Council meeting to "discuss the U.S. aggression on Libya."

Mr. Kourieh said Mr. Assad consulted by telephone with Iranian President Ali Khamenei. They agreed that Islamic nations, Islamic groupings and liberation movements should all "retaliate to American terrorism."

In Egypt, the closest Arab ally of the United States, the government-controlled Al Ghu-mhouria news paper branded the U.S. strike "much more worse than terrorism."

In Khartoum, Sudanese strongman Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab telephoned Col. Qadhafi late Tuesday and placed "Sudan's potential at Libya's disposal for the defeat of the U.S. aggression."

American overseas facilities on full alert

WASHINGTON (AP) — American military bases and embassies remained on full alert Wednesday against possible terrorist attacks in the wake of the Libyan bombing.

In Khartoum, Sudan, a U.S. embassy employee was shot and seriously wounded Tuesday as he drove away from the embassy. State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said U.S. officials did not know who was responsible for the assault.

The incident followed anti-American protests sparked by Monday's air raid by U.S. warplanes on neighbouring Libya.

The Federal Aviation Administration, meanwhile, warned airline and airport officials to be "extra vigilant."

Security units guarding federal buildings in Washington, including the White House, the Capitol Hill, the State Department and the Pentagon, appeared to be extra cautious in checking visitors the day after the U.S. attack and Libya's call for retaliation against Americans around the globe.

East Europe offers full support to Libya

VIENNA (R) — Moscow's allies in Eastern Europe offered full support to Libya Wednesday after the U.S. air raids, which they condemned as "state terrorism."

Bulgaria said the attacks were the culmination of an "all-out anti-Libyan campaign launched under the pretext of framed-up and totally unsubstantiated accusations of a Libyan involvement in terrorism."

The true reason for the campaign was that Washington's "progressive home policy and her anti-imperialist foreign policy," it said in a statement carried by the official BTA News Agency.

Bulgaria, as well as Czechoslovakia, condemned what it referred to as Washington's "neo-globalism" and declared full solidarity with Libya's struggle.

A Prague Foreign Ministry statement said: "It is abominable that the government of the United States unleashes a military conflict at a time when the Soviet Union makes far-reaching peace proposals."

Czechoslovakia and other Eastern Bloc states uncritically hail Soviet peace proposals while accusing the United States of building up its armory and of military interference round the world.

Prague Communist Party daily Rude Pravo said Libya had not jeopardised the security of the United States. It often dissociated itself from terrorist acts attributed to it.

The Czechoslovak paper said: "The morbid desire of U.S. imperialism to rule the world drives U.S. government circles into hazardous adventures."

The attacks were meant to "punish Libya for its anti-imperialist orientation, its support for the Palestinian people and for forces fighting in the Middle East for independence and freedom."

Czechoslovak television said the United States had "always condemned terrorists for killing innocent civilians, yet it was exactly these people who suffered most in the U.S. attack."

A government statement in Budapest said Hungary was deeply concerned by the attacks, which disregarded international law and "seriously threaten the stability of the Mediterranean region as well as international peace and security."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		
Tel. 77111-10		
PROGRAMME ONE		
16:00	Korran	
16:20	Cartoons	
16:45	Children programme	
18:05	George	
18:30	The Paul Daniels Show	
19:15	Children programme	
20:20	News in Arabic	
20:30	The Week's Event	
20:55	Arabic series	
21:05	Variety	
21:30	Arabic Film	
22:20	News Summary in Arabic	
23:10	Film Continued	
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:20	Numero 1 Special Claudia Carrazal	
19:40	News in French	
19:15	Variety	
19:20	News in Hebrew	
19:30	News in Arabic	
20:20	Don't Wait Up	
21:10	Return to Eden	
21:40	News in English	
22:20	Feature Film: Little Miss Marker	
RADIO JORDAN		
87.7 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM A party on 90.00 KHz. FM Tel. 77111-10		
07:40	Light Music	
07:20	Newsweek	
08:20	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:50	Morning Show	
11:20	Pop Session	
12:20	News Summary	
12:55	Pop Session Cont.	
13:40	News Summary	
14:50	Pop Session	
15:30	News Bulletin	
16:10	Instrumentals	
16:30	Country Music	
16:50	Concert Hour	
16:50	News Summary	
16:55	Instrumentals	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:30	Know Your Place	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:00	Special 12:00 News	
18:20	Music	
18:30	Newsweek	
19:30	Date with a Star	
20:00	Evening Show	
20:30	News Summary	
21:05	Evening Show Cont.	
21:25	News Summary	
22:00	Evening Show Cont.	
23:00	News Summary	
23:00	Evening Show Cont.	
23:57	News Headlines	
24:50	Close down	
BBC WORLD SERVICE 630, 720, 1413 KHz		
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Kuwaiti fund extends loan of \$24.2m to help finance Zarqa River basin project

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is to extend a \$24.2 million loan to Jordan to help finance the country's lower Zarqa River project under an agreement signed here Tuesday, according to an OFECNA bulletin.

The loan will be used to develop irrigated agriculture in an area of 82,000 hectares, as part of a \$112 million project due to be completed in 1993.

It will include construction of soil-conservation structures, development of forests, protection of water courses from erosion and the improvement of roads.

The loan carries annual interest of three per cent, plus 0.5 per cent for administration expenses, and is repayable over 26 years, including a seven-year grace period.

The agreement was signed by Jassim Muhammad Al Kharafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy and chairman of the fund, and Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour.

Dr. Nsour, who arrived in Kuwait on Monday is also taking part in the 15th meeting of the board of governors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The meeting will discuss the fund's annual report and is expected to approve the budget for 1985.

According to Ministry of Agriculture sources, the lower Zarqa River basin project is being financed by a number of Arab funds, the Jordanian treasury and loans from friendly nations, Petra added.

Haj Hassan continues Gulf tour with visit to UAE

DUBAI (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Wednesday met with Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid, minister of finance and industry in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The talks covered subjects of concern to Jordan and the UAE, especially in labour-related matters and the employment conditions of Jordanians in Gulf countries.

Mr. Haj Hassan, currently on a tour of Gulf states, earlier visited Qatar and Kuwait where he conveyed messages to their leaders from His Majesty King Hussein.

The minister also conveyed a message to UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan dealing with bilateral relations.

During his present tour, the minister is meeting with representatives of the Jordanian community working in the Gulf region to discuss subjects which could be added to the agenda of the forthcoming Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference.

PSD, police team from Dubai discuss scopes of cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Wednesday received the commander of police in Dubai Brigadier Dahi Khalifa and an accompanying delegation currently on a several-day visit to Jordan.

The two sides discussed scopes of cooperation and coordination between police departments in the two countries as well as the bases for future cooperation.

The delegation listened to a detailed explanation by PSD Director of Planning and Studies Colonel Mohammad Al Bussoul on the main duties of the public security, its development as well as new organisational procedures at the PSD.

The delegation then paid a visit to the Muhajireen police centre in Amman where they were briefed by Amman Police Director Major General Nassouh Mohyeddin on new security centres recently set up at the Amman Police Department as a first step towards unifying centres at all police departments in the governorates.

Soviet writers leave after exchange of views with local literary figures

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A delegation of prominent Soviet writers left Amman Tuesday after concluding a week-long visit to Jordan during which they held several meetings with leading figures in Jordanian literary circles and they also visited main historical sites in the country.

The three writers were here upon an invitation from the Jordanian Writers' Association (JWA) as part of an agreement of cultural and literary cooperation signed between the association and the Union of Soviet Writers in 1977.

During their visit the writers held an open meeting with Jordanian writers on the importance of literary exchange and the translation of Arab literature into the different languages of the Soviet Union. They also held lengthy discussions with Jordanian intellectuals and writers on contemporary Soviet literature and the progress of the literary movement in Jordan and the Arab World.

The Soviet delegation included Mr. Oleg Chetvinsky, a poet and writer who is currently the secretary of the council of the Union of Soviet Writers, Ms. Fawst Balkarova, a distinguished Circassian poet and Mr. Rassoul Hadizadr, a prominent literary critic from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tadzhikistan.

The poetry of both Mr. Chetvinsky and Ms. Balkarova glorifies concepts such as love, justice, sacrifice and friendship and reflect the experiences of the peoples of the Soviet Union as well as other nations. Mr. Chetvinsky in particular was deeply influenced by the sufferings and the struggle against oppression of other nations. This influence was translated into a poem in which he depicted the tragedy of a Lebanese poet who lost all of her family in the civil war and in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Mr. Chetvinsky relates to other nations' tragedies, partly because of his own individual experience; he is a survivor of the siege of Leningrad by Nazi troops during World War II.

In one of his other poems he made a hypothetical parallel between the siege of Leningrad and the battle fought by the Syrians to liberate Al Qunayra from the Israelis in 1973.

In an interview with reporters before departure, Mr. Chetvinsky expressed "disappointment that Soviet contemporary literature is

not widely known in Jordan and the Arab World. He agreed, however, that Jordanians are well acquainted with classical Russian literature.

Mr. Hadizadr, who speaks Arabic, said that people in Tajikistan are closely acquainted with contemporary Arab literature since the works of many Arab writers and poets have been translated into the Russian and Tajik languages.

Among the prominent Arab writers and poets whose works have been translated into Russian and other Soviet languages are Yusef Idris and Abdul Moeti Hijazi (both from Egypt), Al Taeb Saleh (Sudan), Jibril Khalil Jibran and Mikhail Neeimneh (Lebanon), Abdul Shaker Al Sayab (Iraq), Ghassan Kanfani, Emile Habbibi, Moe'ea Beselso, Mahmoud Darweesh (Palestine), Hanna Mina (Syria) and others from all parts of the Arab World.

So far not many works of Jordanian writers have been translated into Russian nor the other languages of the Soviet Union. Some works of Abdul Rahim Omar, a poet, and Ibrahim Al'Abbsi, a novelist, have been translated into Russian and the JWA is currently working on enhancing cultural exchange by encouraging the translation of Jordanian literature into Russian and vice versa.

Open debate

During an open debate held at the association's headquarters on Saturday evening, both Soviet and Jordanian writers stressed the importance and the need for the translation of Jordanian and Arab literature into Russian. At the same meeting, both Mr. Chetvinsky and Ms. Balkarova recited some of their poetry and Dr. Waleed Mustafa, a member of the association, translated the poetry into Arabic for the audience.

Ms. Balkarova, who writes in Circassian and Russian, is a winner of the highest literary medal for popular poetry in the Soviet Union. During her stay in Amman she met with representatives of the Circassian community in Jordan and visited a Circassian school.

The JWA and the Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society held a farewell reception in honour of the three writers on Monday evening and it was attended by many Jordanian writers, journalists, graduates from the Soviet Union and other guests.



Her Majesty Queen Noor inspects a guard of honour batch of students from Salt Community College Wednesday at the graduation ceremony for the first (Petra photo)

Queen attends graduation ceremony for People's Army student recruits

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday attended a graduation ceremony for the first batch of male and female students from Salt Community College who have just completed a military training course as recruits in the People's Army.

The Queen reviewed the columns of graduates and watched field exercises during which the graduates displayed the different skills they learnt during their training programme. The graduates displays included dismantling and

reassembling weapons, target shooting exercises, storming mock enemy positions, using bayonets, throwing hand grenades and smoke bombs in addition to first aid and civil defence operations.

Balqa Governor Mijhem Al Khreisha made a speech on the occasion welcoming Queen Noor to the graduation ceremony and he referred to the challenges which face the Arab Nation. He continued that in order to confront threats and potential aggression the Arab Nation must be ready and prepared for any eventuality.

Other speakers included the People's Army commander and a female graduate.

Towards the end of the celebration, the Queen distributed awards to the graduates and received a token gift from the People's Army commander.

Attending the celebration were relatives of the graduates and invited guests.

Senior British businessmen due in Amman on April 18

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB), will lead a mission of senior British businessmen and industrialists to Jordan from April 18 to 21. During the visit, mission members will meet His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and will have round-table discussions with senior members of the cabinet, according to a press release issued by the British Embassy in Amman.

Other engagements during the three-day visit will be a meeting with senior representatives of the British business community and with the Jordanian/British Society. Mission members will also meet the president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the chairman of the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company and the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Mission members are keen to discuss opportunities for British business in Jordan and they will also be discussing specific areas of new export opportunities such as technology transfer and training, the release added.

Lord Jellicoe will be accompanied on the mission by senior businessmen and managing directors of leading British construction, technology and consulting companies.

The British Overseas Trade Board guides and directs the export promotion services of the Department of Trade and Industry. The services provide a wide range of assistance to existing and potential exporters in both manufacturing and service industries. Lord Jellicoe is chairman of the Board and the Duke of Kent is vice-chairman. Members of the board are mainly businessmen with practical knowledge of exporting. The headquarters of the board is in London and there are ten regional offices throughout the United Kingdom, the press release said.

Lord Jellicoe was born in 1918 and was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge. Following a career in the British Army he entered the Foreign Service and served as First Secretary in Washington, Brussels and Baghdad. In 1951 Lord Jellicoe joined the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as joint parliamentary secretary and in 1962 he was appointed Minister of State at the Home Office. During the next ten years Lord Jellicoe served as First Lord of the Admiralty, Minister of Defence for the Royal Navy, deputy leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, Lord Privy Seal and minister in charge of the Civil Service Department. From 1970-73 Lord Jellicoe was leader in the House of Lords. Lord Jellicoe holds directorships of four major industrial companies and is chancellor of Southampton University and Chairman of the Council of King's College, London. Lord Jellicoe was president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and has been a member of the British Overseas Trade Board since 1982. He was appointed chairman in April 1983, the release added.

Seminar ends with call for pan-Arab housing strategy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A pan-Arab seminar on funding housing projects concluded its meetings Wednesday with a number of recommendations including a call for establishing a pan-Arab housing bank and the adoption of an Arab housing strategy.

The three-day seminar also called on all Arab countries to honour their financial commitments towards supporting the steadfastness of Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

According to the recommendations, the adoption of a unified housing strategy should be based on conserving agricultural land. It also recommended the laying down of a unified housing regulation in the Arab World which would define housing specifications. Another recommendation called for supporting housing projects designed to curb urban migration.

The setting up of an Arab housing bank which would create a balance between housing and other economic sectors and which would contribute to channelling funds from wealthy countries to poor countries was another recommendation of the seminar, which was attended by 77 participants from the Arab World.

The participants stressed the need to benefit from Jordan's long record in the field of housing. They also emphasised the importance of scientific research centres and educational institutions in upgrading the standard of building materials and housing in the Arab World.

The participants also recommended setting up housing funds in accordance with Islamic law, Sharia'a, in order to increase the number of beneficiaries in housing related transactions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi youth minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Youth Nouri Faisal arrived in Amman Wednesday on an official visit to Jordan expected to last several days. In a statement upon arrival, the minister praised the strong links between Jordan and Iraq, especially in youth and sports affairs. He said that he will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Hisham Al Sharari which will hopefully culminate in the signing of a protocol on bilateral cooperation in youth and sports fields. The Iraqi minister was met upon arrival at Queen Alia International Airport by Mr. Sharari and officials from the Jordan Youth Welfare Organisation as well as Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafel Hussein and embassy staff.

Decree endorses Arab investment law

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving government regulations under which non-Jordanian Arab nationals can invest in local businesses, especially industry, tourism, health and education. The government regulations, issued in February, also allow non-Jordanian Arabs to trade in shares and government bonds issued by the Central Bank of Jordan. They may also own buildings and land.

EC approves grant for university

AMMAN (J.T.) — The European Community (EC) has approved a JD 650,000 grant for the University of Jordan to upgrade the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, according to an EC press release. The grant will be in the form of a programme to supply equipment and technical and academic training in accordance with a previous accord signed in 1980, the release said. The grant also covers a computer system for the faculty which will include hardware, software, technical cooperation and the relevant specialised training. The EC has similar cooperation with Yarmouk University.

Jordan, S. Arabia end security talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian and Saudi Arabian delegations Wednesday concluded official talks at the Interior Ministry on scopes of cooperation in security fields. The Jordanian side to the talks was led by Ma'an Governor Eid Al Qatameh while the Saudi side was led by the Emir of Al Ghayyay region in Saudi Arabia, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud. Prince Sultan left Amman later Wednesday.

Cabinet okays protocol with Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has endorsed a Jordanian-Omani trade protocol signed recently by the two countries and approved the appointment of Mr. Siko Somo Manu as the ambassador of Mali to Jordan. The cabinet has also given its approval for holding an international competition on underwater photography to be held in Aqaba during the coming two months. A cabinet statement said approval was also given for producing a television documentary and issuing a special pamphlet on water sports and coral reefs in Aqaba.

Jordan, Iraq discuss joint company, bilateral relations

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher Wednesday held talks in Baghdad with Iraqi Minister of Light Industries Tareq Al Abdullah to discuss effective means of developing the work and operations of the Jordanian-Iraqi joint industry company.

The two ministers also discussed bolstering other links between their two countries. The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib and Jordan's ambassador to Iraq.

Earlier Dr. Khatib met with Iraqi Under Secretary of the Ministry of Oil Issam Abdul Rahim to discuss promoting Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation in the oil industry, the exchange of expertise in oil-related affairs and launching joint energy projects. An Iraqi team has recently completed a seismological survey programme in the Azraq, Jordan Valley and

Dead Sea areas of Jordan. The head of the team, Mr. Hatem Al Bayyati, told the Jordanian News Agency that the seismological survey in Jordan revealed the existence of oil and gas reserves in these areas.

In 1982, the Iraqi National Oil Company and the Napural Resources Authority in Jordan signed a cooperation agreement which provided for technical cooperation and training Jordanians in the field of oil and gas prospecting.

Dr. Muasher is heading a Jordanian delegation to take part in

the meetings of the Jordanian Iraqi joint economic committee. The committee, which opened its meetings in Baghdad on Tuesday, is discussing ways of expanding and bolstering economic, technical and trade relations between the two countries. The Iraqi side to the meeting is led by Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jaber Al Abdul Rahim.

Delegation meets Ramadan

After the talks on Wednesday, the Jordanian delegation was received by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan with whom they reviewed the committee's activities. The meeting, at which the two sides also discussed promoting bilateral economic relations, was attended by Mr. Abdul Rahim and his Under Secretary Usama Abdul Razzak.

Temporary board studies merger of JPMC-JFIC, report due soon

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A temporary board of directors for the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC), assigned with the task of studying the feasibility of merging the JFIC with the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), is expected to make public a report on the outcome of its deliberations within the next week.

The board, which consists of a number of ministry under secretaries and prime ministry counsellors, declined to reveal whether the merger had been approved and said the decision would be announced soon.

The board was recently formed to conduct research on a JPMC proposal to purchase the JFIC for JD 60 to 70 million on grounds that the merger would help the latter offset its accumulated deficit.

According to a fiscal report, the JFIC incurred accumulated losses amounting to JD 40.3 million up to the end of 1985. It is also expected that the losses will soar to JD 59.9 million by the end of the five-year development plan in 1990.

The JFIC proposal suggested that the JPMC manages the fertiliser company in a bid to implement a common economic policy for both companies. The proposal also argued that the JFIC's accumulated losses would be absorbed by the phosphate company which has a record of high profitability.

Senior government officials have been quoted as attributing the losses of the Aqaba-based JFIC to mismanagement, inadequate studies and flaws in the manufacturing process.

Imported raw materials, sulphur and ammonia, represent 93 per cent of the production costs and only seven per cent of the JFIC budget is allocated for workers' salaries and operations.

However, economic observers expect the merger, if approved, to be of mutual benefit for both companies. The JFIC will manage

to offset its deficit and the JPMC will also be able to find a new outlet for its low-standard phosphate which is not internationally marketable. However, for low standard phosphates to be used in the fertiliser manufacturing process changes will need to be made in the plant as the JFIC is currently using high-standard phosphate to produce fertilisers.

The temporary board is chaired by ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Ali Khreis and it groups Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saqqaf, Ministry of Finance Under Secretary Abdul Majeed Qasem, Ministry of Planning Secretary General Ziad Fariz, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan Maher Shukri, Legal Counsellor at the Prime Ministry Tharfa Shakhateh, Economic Counsellor at the Prime Ministry Fayez Tarawneh and JPMC Director General Wasef Azar.

The temporary board of directors was given three weeks to draft a final report on the merger.

Libyan call for summit gathers support

(Continued from page 1)

Saying Arabs should forget their differences, Sheikh Zayed added that Egypt, ostracised by most of the Arab World for its 1979 treaty with Israel, should be invited to the talks.

The Federal National Council, the UAE's appointed parliament, on Wednesday condemned the U.S. and Britain for the attacks, describing Washington's action as "state terrorism."

"What made that aggression more ugly is the fact that it came from a state which has permanent membership at the United Nations Security Council," the statement issued by the 40-member council said.

The council condemns Britain for its collaboration in the aggression, which is a flagrant violation of international laws and conventions," the statement said.

Morocco's King Hassan II has expressed his "complete solidarity and that of the Moroccan people" with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi following the U.S. raids.

In a letter to the Libyan leader, King Hassan said that the blind use of destruction "has never constituted an appropriate solution to problems facing us and to the con-

trary only generates violence and counter-violence no less blind."

"The conflict that today opposes the Libyan Jamahiriya to the United States goes beyond — by far — the framework of the relations between the two countries that are in conflict," the letter said.

In Tehran, on Tuesday, and its two closest allies Iran and Syria urged "Arab, Islamic and peace-loving nations" to cut political and economic ties with Washington. Of the three, only Syria has diplomatic relations with the United States.

"Iran and Syria consider the criminal aggression of America against Libya an aggression against themselves and the Arab and Islamic World... and consider themselves entitled to use all means to confront this aggression," a joint statement read over Tehran Radio said.

Hundreds of people in north and south Lebanon staged anti-American protests against the U.S. air raids on Libya, witnesses told Reuters.

In the northern city of Tripoli, schools, businesses and public institutions, including the port and oil refinery, observed a strike.

Hundreds of people marched through Tripoli, chanting anti-U.S. slogans and calling on Arab armies to mobilise in support of Libya.

Schools closed in the southern port of Sidon, where residents reported similar demonstrations.

Protests were reported in a number of world capitals against the U.S. action (See page 8).

In Cairo, about 50 Egyptians demonstrated outside the heavily-fortified U.S. embassy as a senior U.S. diplomat briefed Egyptian officials on the U.S. action.

About a dozen youths chanting slogans against President Ronald Reagan were hauled into one of four police trucks by plainclothesmen deployed in anticipation of disturbances.

Down, down with Reagan," and "there is no place for a U.S. ambassador in Egypt" as hundreds of police dispersed onlookers.

A Reuters photographer was briefly held and his camera confiscated by police when he tried to approach the protesters, while a Reuters reporter was not allowed to speak to them.

Italians alarmed after Libyan missile attack

(Continued from page 1)

EC countries were split in their reactions to the air raids, with only Britain, which allowed U.S. air bases on its territory to be used, giving full support. Spain joined France in refusing to give the bombers overflying rights.

France rejects criticism

France brushed aside U.S. criticism of its refusal to let the bombers fly over its territory on their way to Libya, and said the key issue was preventing further violence in the Mediterranean.

Government spokesman Alain Juppe told reporters after a cabinet meeting: "The problem which preoccupied us this morning was the escalation of violence, not any tension between the United States and France."

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles H. Price, told a radio interviewer he felt "very badly" about the French stance and accused some members of the Paris government of having a "very short memory."

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters, said French police tipped off the United States about the alleged plan. There was no immediate comment from French officials.

Foreign ministers of the 12 European Community countries were due to make a new effort to find a common voice on the Libya crisis in Paris on Wednesday after their show of unity on Monday was shattered within hours by the U.S. air strikes.

Rome claims evidence

West Germany said it has "concrete proof" Libya was behind the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque popular with American servicemen.

Following the April 5 bombing, government spokesmen had repeatedly said there were strong indications, but no proof, that Libya was involved in the attack.

"The indications I have previously spoke of have now become concrete," chief government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told a news conference.

"The Libyan people's bureau, or embassy, in East Berlin must bear responsibility for the bloody attack on the Berlin club," he added.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl told parliament that the evidence linking Libya with the bombing showed that the Libyan mission in East Berlin sent a message to Tripoli the day before the attack saying that an action would be carried

out next day.

"On April 6, at 1.30 in the morning, immediately after the attack, the same people bureau radioed Tripoli to say the action had been carried out successfully and no traces were left behind," Dr. Kohl told a debate on the U.S. military action.

Britain assesses role

In London, the House of Commons was to debate Britain's role in the raid and Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock was expected to head the opposition onslaught against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for allowing the U.S. to use bases in Britain for the raid.

The British press was overwhelmingly critical of the attack, criticising both Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher.

The Financial Times called it "futile, deplorable, and almost certainly counter-productive... it will leave in its wake significant political damage both to the U.S. and the U.K."

The Daily Mirror, which ran a large photograph of a child maimed in the attack on its front page, said: "A superpower cannot go to war with a loudmouth. The remedy would be out of proportion to the grievance."

VIEW FROM AMERICA

By Franz Schurmann

This oil crisis should teach the U.S. a lesson of destiny

SAN FRANCISCO — It was common, some years ago, to hear American officials talk of using "economic weapons." Now an economic weapon of considerable scale has been used, not by the U.S., but by the Saudis.

Most Americans can see this weapon being used when they go to their local petrol stations to fill up their tanks. The price they pay for the petrol has been going down and down. If that be a weapon, many Americans say, then it must have fired backwards to hit the shooter. What could be better news for the American economy than the beneficial effects of this Saudi economic weapon?

But the worry among the powerful people is already evident. The hurried trip by Vice-President Bush to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries shows clearly that the highest

officials of the American government have become worried. I would say very worried.

Americans who read their newspapers can easily learn of the economic aspects of this fear. Prices may be going down now, but they could shoot up again. That could reverse the decline of the dollar and interest rates. Economists scoff at such fears and keep on predicting a healthy economy for the U.S.

But the worry is there and it goes beyond worries about the state of the economy. The real worry is, as it always has been, much more political than economic.

When Vice-President Bush was in Saudi Arabia, William Casey, director of the CIA, gave a major speech to an organization which forms the most important public pro-Israeli

lobby in the United States. He made harsh statements about the Soviet Union, and critical ones against Saudi Arabia. CIA directors rarely speak in public. Why did the current director speak in public this time?

It is obvious that the White House wanted to appease the pro-Israeli groups who might be worried that Bush was going to Saudi Arabia to make some kind of deal. Washington, in fact, announced that it was going to push hard to get new weapons to Saudi Arabia. Such moves have always made the Israelis and their backers extremely nervous.

Washington is worried that the Saudi economic weapon could create a world economy out of control. That could mean serious economic crises in many countries. It would mean serious economic dis-

ruptions in the American oil industry. Washington wants the Saudis to put down their oil weapon, but it is obvious that the Saudis want Washington to pay a price.

It does not take much imagination to realize what Israeli worries are. They are worried that the Saudis will ask Washington to make a move backing the Palestinians. The Saudis seem convinced that unless the Palestinian cause finds justice, radicalism and fundamentalism could spread in the Arab and Islamic World. Have they decided to deploy their mighty economic weapon to force Washington to back away from its excessively pro-Israeli policies?

If so, they have put the Reagan administration into a terrible dilemma. They cannot afford to antagonise the Israeli

interests in this important election year in the U.S. (election defeats this November could cost the Republicans control of the Senate). Yet at the same time, the Saudi economic weapon is creating havoc in world oil and financial markets. It has also created severe unemployment in U.S. oil regions, especially Texas from where George Bush comes.

This dilemma probably explains why Washington has again been striking out at the Libyan punching bag. Washington can take out its frustrations against Col. Qadhafi. It will not actually invade Libya, but it can do enough damage to make officials in Washington just a little happy. But it does not seem likely that a few promises by Washington will be enough to make the Saudis put their economic weapon back in the scabbard.

The political situation in the Gulf region has become very serious. Iraq needs all the backing it can get to keep on withstanding the tremendous pressure from Iran. It has even offered to improve its relations with Syria. The political situation in Lebanon has again become critical. And the Palestinians are again in a time of trial and tribulation.

Meanwhile we Americans are foolishly happy about cheap petrol prices, low inflation, and all the money we have earned from a booming stock market. We rejoice as to our own independence from Middle Eastern oil! It is all self-delusion. Sooner or later the United States is going to have to realise how much its destiny is linked to the Arab and Muslim peoples of the world.

Symbolic measures do help

BACK in early 1983, when the price of oil was at \$34 a barrel, the government subsidised our fuel bill by about JD 50 million. People were saying at the time that if the price went down to \$26 a barrel, citizens would still pay the same price for fuel but the treasury would be able to lift the subsidy totally. Fuel prices then would have still been high enough to cover the profitability and operation cost of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company as well.

This was three years ago. Today, prices of oil have actually fallen much below the \$26-a-barrel mark, and we have a new debate on whether the government would finally accept the idea of connecting local fuel prices to the price of crude oil on the international markets.

This new debate can be a healthy sign for our society if it is not oversimplified and does take into account all the existing factors governing our fuel purchases. The fact that we buy most of our oil needs from Saudi Arabia, and that it is still not clear how much our new bill will be, points out to a complex issue that cannot be resolved overnight. The issue is further complicated by considerations like the need to rationalise our consumption of fuel oil (this cannot be easily done by lowering prices for consumers) and the link between reducing prices and its impact on the treasury's revenues as well as the question of Arab financial aid to Jordan which is mainly coming from oil-rich countries whose national budgets will be hard hit by the dwindling oil prices worldwide.

The government, in a case like this, has every right to think twice before it decides to reduce or maintain the prices of fuel for local consumption, especially when the country is passing through difficult times economically. But, on the other hand, the Jordanian citizen also has the right to ask the government whether or not it is prudent to leave things as they are, given the changed circumstances.

The prime minister said on the floor of the Lower House of Parliament recently that the government would not be reducing the price of local fuel immediately but he left the door open for a change in this policy when the situation became clearer. We may have not reached that point yet, but the question remains on our people's minds whether some sort of interim measure can be taken by the government while we wait for a final solution to the issue. A symbolic reduction in fuel prices, for instance, might be a good interim measure that the government could think about, if it has not already.

Some other countries, with similar circumstances to ours, have taken such a step and the word from their capitals suggest that, symbolic as the reduction in their fuel was, it made their people feel happy.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Attention on OPEC meeting

OPEC has opened a new round of talks at Geneva in a bid to reach agreement on reducing the volume of oil production and to stabilise oil prices. As the OPEC ministers meet they draw attention of the world's economists and policy makers because any change in the present situation would affect their own countries for years to come. The ministers have to reach agreement because it was their non-attendance by previously agreed on rules that caused serious consequences represented in the drop of an oil barrel's price by more than 60 per cent. If the ministers now agree to reduce production by at least two million barrels a day, then a balance between supply and demand can be achieved which would automatically lead to a stability in prices. This would also result in more demand on oil in the future. Many observers believe that the collapse in the prices of oil resulted from the increase in production and others believe that political objectives were behind the whole crisis because many forces would like to see damage done to OPEC and end the cartel's power.

Al Dustour: From condemnations to silence

WE are deeply saddened by the prevailing Arab situation and we are pained to see our brothers' blood being shed here and there and our kinsmen being killed ruthlessly by our enemies. As this happens, many Arabs maintain silence and are doing nothing to save the Arab Nation from total loss and disintegration. We continue to watch the common enemies of the Arabs pursuing their aim and their objectives, and continue to deal one blow to this nation after another. In the past, the Arab Nation used to come out victorious whenever its forces encountered the enemy, and that was because the nation's ranks were unified and solid. Now that the nation is divided and weak, there can be no hope for any success or victory over the common enemy which would pursue its hostile actions against this weak nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: What is becoming of the Arab Nation?

IT has become clear now that our enemies are determined to subjugate us and destroy our land and our past and future, and therefore it becomes necessary to study our situation carefully and find ways of ending our weakness. This study should pave the way for measures with which we can confront common challenges and dangers. Arab countries are at present being exposed to conspiracies and aggression at a time when internal Arab differences and disputes continue to render us weak and unable to deal with our real problems and to confront our real enemies. What is happening to our countries at present is so serious that it foretells of disasters for the Arab Nation. These serious developments that we are confronting would not have emerged, had we been more united and more determined to confront our enemies in the east and west. Only through unity can the Arabs make progress and achieve their aim.

U.S. attack on Libya dashes hopes of superpower summit

By Rodney Pinder

WASHINGTON — The U.S. air raid on Libya and the sharp Soviet response have probably ruined the chances of a summit meeting this summer, analysts say.

There remains a possibility that a long-awaited second meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will take place at the end of the year — but the element of doubt is now stronger than ever, they said.

The Soviet Union said on Tuesday a crucial summit preparatory meeting between its foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz could not take place May 14-16 as scheduled because of Tuesday morning's U.S. strikes against Libya.

The White House and State Department said they regretted the Soviet decision. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes remarked tartly that it "says something about their commitment to working constructively on issues on the U.S.-Soviet agenda including arms control."

No officials would yet rule out a 1986 summit as agreed by Reagan and Gorbachev at their first meeting in Geneva last November. Some said they had half-expected the Soviet move on the grounds the Kremlin had to demonstrate some solidarity with Libya, one of its principal Middle East allies, in the absence of military or other material support after the U.S. attack.

But June or July, Reagan's preferred time for welcoming Gorbachev to America, now appeared a forlorn hope, given the weeks of painstaking arrangements that normally precede a superpower get-together.

"And that leaves open the question of this year at all," said John Steinbrunner, director of foreign policy studies at the private Brookings Institution.

He said the Soviet action appeared to signal deep trouble in Soviet-American relations only five months after Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to a new start in Geneva.

"On the surface it appears basic arms control issues are not getting resolved and that's a warning of potential trouble," Steinbrunner said.

"Usually the Soviets would not allow such matters (as the Libya attack) to override central issues... maybe central issues are so uncertain they see no point in proceeding."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed frustration over what it says is Reagan's antipathy to a series of recent Gorbachev arms control initiatives, including a plan for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 and a nuclear test ban.

The administration counters that Gorbachev has merely been posturing and has not followed up his public gestures with serious proposals at Geneva arms control talks.

Gorbachev has repeatedly said he wants substantive results, such as an arms control accord. The Reagan administration has said it would be content with unspecified further efforts to improve the overall relationship.

Dimitri Simes, a prominent Sovietologist with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, noted that the Soviet statement did not mention the summit itself, "so clearly they still want to keep the door open."

But he said the postponement was a tactical blunder.

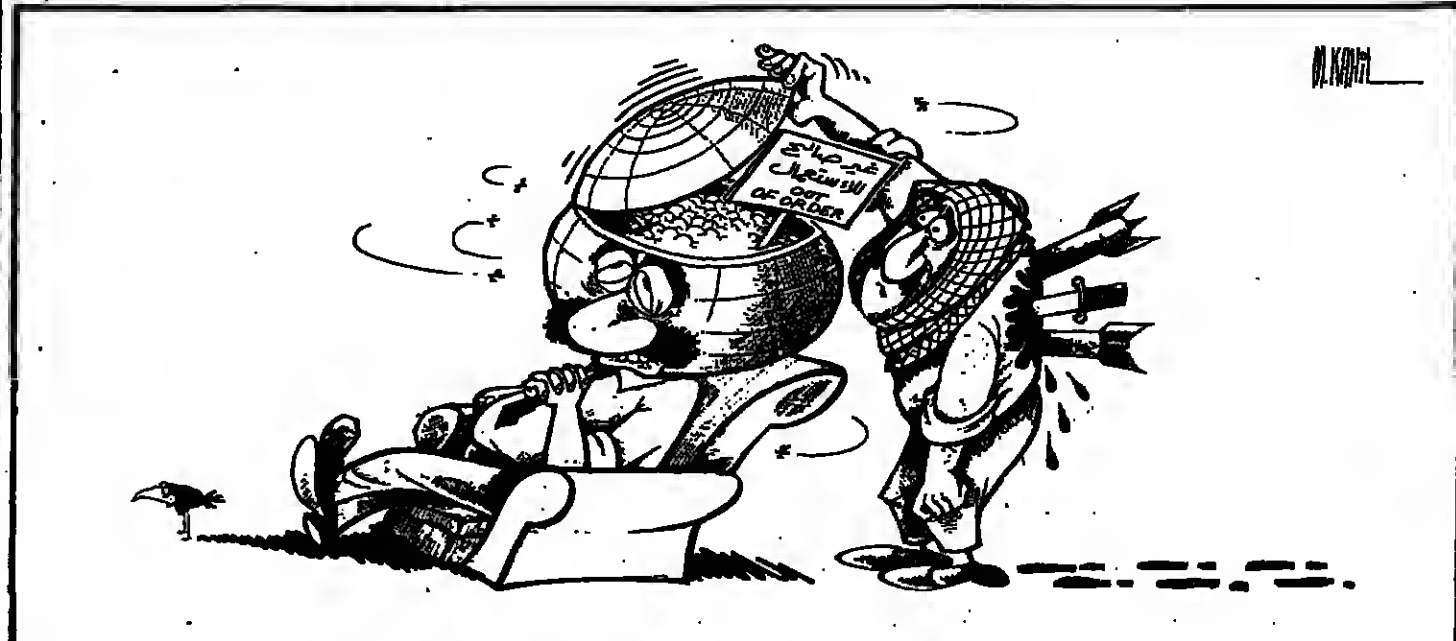
"It shows remarkable diplomatic clumsiness to challenge the president on the one issue on which the American public is solidly behind the president — terrorism and Libya," he said.

He added: "There are plenty of people in this administration who are sceptical of the use of any dialogue with the Soviets on arms control. This gives them a remarkably good alibi."

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, national security aide to former presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, said it was apparent the Soviet Union was not keen to attend a summit it suspected could amount to little more than a repeat of Geneva where, he said, "Reagan charmed them into a benign and pleasant affair."

"I can't believe they would allow Qadhafi and Libya to get in the way of larger concerns," he said.

He said he had attended a summit in Moscow between Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1972 just after the United States mined Haiphong harbour during the Vietnam war.



European allies, except Britain, differ with Washington over attack on Libya

By David Mason

The Associated Press

LONDON — With the exception of Britain, America's European allies have seldom been as sharply at odds with Washington as they are over the U.S. bombing raids on Libya.

The United States was unable to convince most of them to stand by the U.S. strike.

Frictions within the Atlantic alliance and the European Common market over Washington's action are legion, but most have been ironed out without lasting splits.

However, with Tuesday's air raids, no European except for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came to President Ronald Reagan's aid and defence. Opec criticism was the rule.

Spain joined France in denying passage of British-based F-111 fighter-bombers through their air space, forcing a lengthy detour on the way to Libya.

Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium were quick with expressions of regret at the U.S. raids. And Greece called for a special Common Market foreign ministers meeting to "examine the dangerous situation."

With the exception of Mrs. Thatcher, no ally bought Washington's argument that the attack

on Libya was in legitimate self-defence, as provided for in the United Nations Charter.

While agreeing that Libya was "implicated in supporting terrorism," the continental Europeans resisted British lobbying Monday to get them to close Libyan embassies, known as people's bureaus.

British officials, briefing reporters on the condition they not be named, said Britain had unique reasons among the Europeans for backing the U.S. military option. They said Britain's sophisticated listening post at Cheltenham in Western England provided corroboration of U.S. intelligence blaming Libya for the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin discotheque.

The evidence amounted to a "smoking gun," one official said. In addition, British officials said they are convinced that Libya has backed the provisional IRA in Northern Ireland, providing funds and money for their attacks.

Finally, officials said, there was the "Falklands factor," referring to U.S. communications and diplomatic support during Britain's 74-day war in 1982 to recover the south Atlantic islands from Argentina.

"We owed Reagan one," said

the British official.

The continental allies' opposition to military action against Libya was centered partly on concern that it might instigate reprisals, not only from Libya, but also from radical groups based in the Middle East.

European diplomats argue that attacking Libya was only striking a symptom of the main problem. The real basis of terrorism, they maintain, is the unresolved Arab-Israeli dispute over the Palestine issue which breeds Middle East terrorism.

In addition, the Europeans did \$13 billion worth of trade with Libya last year. Some countries, such as West Germany, depend on Libya for considerable amounts of oil.

More than 10,000 Italians live and work in Libya.

Past disputes between the Europeans and the Reagan administration include a sharp conflict in 1982, when the president took sanctions against firms in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy for providing equipment for a Soviet natural gas pipeline. Reagan took the action to punish the Soviets for repression in Poland.

Among the most vociferous critics of Reagan's action was Mrs. Thatcher. Reagan finally backed

dow. The Europeans and the United States have also been involved in a series of trade disputes, with both sides alleging unwarranted protectionism.

Reagan's Star Wars programme — an effort to develop a space-based defence against Soviet missiles — has divided the alliance. Many Europeans argue it will be just another stage in the arms race with Moscow. Only Britain and West Germany have decided to take part in Star Wars research, after difficult negotiations with the United States.

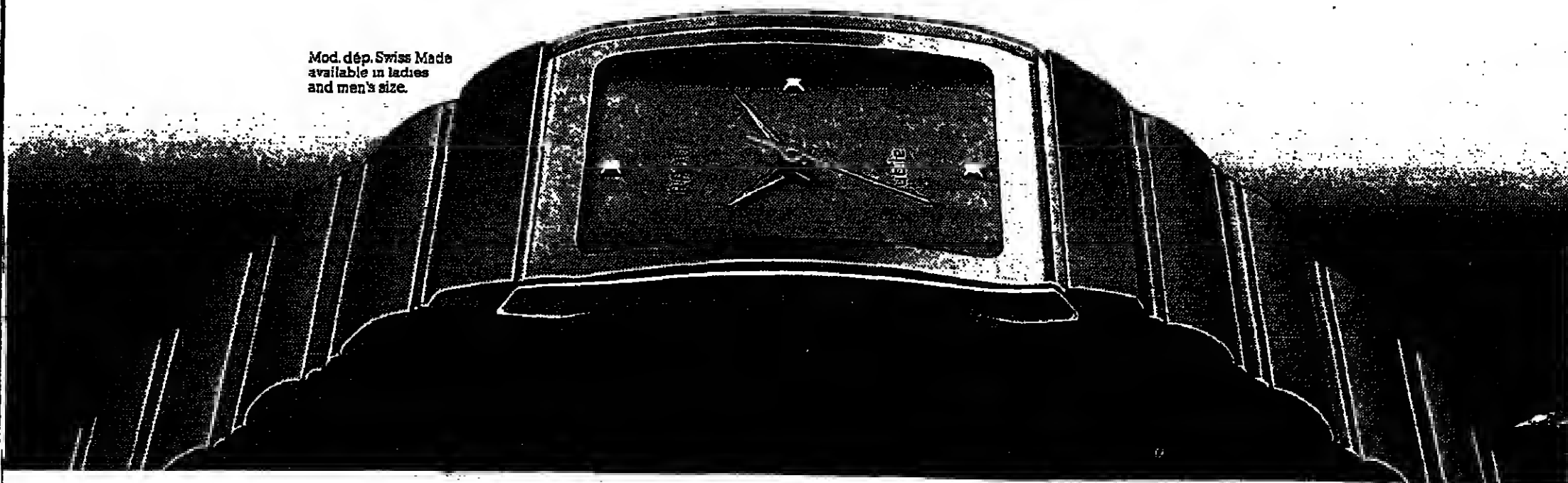
The allies have also been concerned that the United States might overstep the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty with the Soviet Union in pursuing the Star Wars project. Washington has reassured its allies it will take a restricted view of the ABM limitations.

Earlier in his administration, Reagan was widely perceived among Europeans as someone who "shoots from the hip," particularly in his relations with the Soviet Union which he labeled "an evil empire." Reagan's reprisals on Libya will do nothing to erase that image.

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Jo D. in 1986

Jordan's natural beauty takes on fresh feel under Shoman's brush

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — You can go many, many times to the exhibition of Suha Shoman, now on at the Jordan National Gallery, and always find something new, something fresh and stimulating in her oils and gouaches. Just when you think you know them well, you will suddenly see a tiny bunch of cyclamens growing hopefully from under a cold grey rock or a patch of purple in a sea touched by the evening sun. Each time you see them they will stir fresh emotions and feelings that these paintings arouse deep within you: emotions and feelings so soft and subtle that they often defy definition, the very quality that gives them their potency, their power to move so profoundly.

Shoman, a student of the internationally acclaimed artist Prince Fahreissa Zeid, paints the places that she has grown to love. By going again and again she sees them at different times of the year, in different lights and moods. Finally she sketches and draws them, recording faithfully each tree, each rock, each shadow. These sketches are then translated into small gouaches that are more often than not a riot of immaculate detail and lush colour. The final step is the oils, the media through which Shoman best expresses what she is trying to say and what the landscapes — the seas and the rocks — say to her.

'Sense of place'

If you compare the gouaches with the oils derived from them, you are immediately aware of the difference in mood and feeling. In the "Formations by the Sea" series, for example, the gouaches are lighter, softer. There is a real sense of place as you look out across the bay and see the waves lapping at the foot of a towering precipice of black rock or gently rolling across a distant beach. In the foreground blue touched grasses grow over textured black and ochre rocks while flimsy clouds — evocative brush strokes of white — float in a pink touched sky that melts into the sea. There is a sense

of place yet already the reality — the facts caught in her sketches — is being changed. Shoman paints what she feels is right, rather than what she sees physically in front of her for that is a mere starting point, the beginning of a journey in trying to express what she feels.

In the gouaches, the reinvention of reality is just hinted at here and there by a blue tree or a dash of pink across a mountain. In the oils, however, this idea is carried much further and with greater results.

Forms and feelings

By simplifying the forms and colours, Shoman, in these latter works manages to convey a deep serenity, a peaceful stillness that makes you catch your breath. It is as if there has been a pause in time, a sudden halt that draws you in and as you look you become aware of a sadness — not a raw open sadness but a gentle one, the kind that comes with the acceptance of things, with the reconciliation to life. It takes time to understand what Shoman's oils are saying, for they are understated, without drama and a superficial look will only tell you they are very aesthetically pleasing but not what they are about. You have to look and look and look and only then when you are immersed in their colours and forms will you be able to feel their message.

A deeper look will also tell you just how well painted they are too. The reinvention of reality has not only led to greater emotional content but also to wonderful compositions that lead the eye in and around, where deliberately emphasised sharp points of rock are contrasted with large bulbous masses, where rough is contrasted with smooth, light with dark. Forms echo one another as they fade into the background, while the contours of the rocks, if drawn together would slot one into another like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. In the way Shoman achieves a completeness, a balance and symmetry that is never obvious but always satisfying.

The daring use of colours hinted at in her gouaches also come to the fore in her oils. Gone are the hes-

itations and in their place are boldly applied turquoises, streaks of vermilion, dashes of lemon yellow. By painstaking sequences of black through to beige and back again, Shoman has created forms in her rocks — not copied them — by means of her brush.

Strong theme

Often when writing about an artist's work one picks out a painting or paintings which are the best or most representative. With Shoman's exhibition, however, one tends to speak about the work as a whole partly because the theme running through the exhibition is so strong and partly because the individual pieces, although very different in spirit, are equally good. There are, however, some paintings which strike one perhaps more than others; like, for example, the painting of the huge rock, with its patchwork of colour rearing up against a blue sea that fades imperceptibly into a rich dusky pink sky whose intensity is perfectly balanced by the gouache from which this oil is derived, a bay reaches round behind the rock. In the oil, Shoman has cleverly dropped this background so the rock vividly stands alone against the empty sea and sky. Then there is the enlargement of this rock, as if you are seeing it under a microscope. In soft colours that blend one into another, it floats weightless in a transparent pink sky, a colour that is the antithesis of the feeling of power and substance created by a long low sweep defined in confident lines of black.

Light and colour

Showing an ability to handle difficult light colours with delicacy and feeling is the painting of a series of deeply indented bays, that one feels could be the same rocks under the microscope, only turned on their side. Again using colours rather than tricks in perspective to indicate varying depths, this painting shimmers with light and space.

Wadi Rum is a place of magic, immensity and majesty and Sho-



Formations by the Sea (I) — painting by Suha Shoman

man, without resorting to dramatic effects, conveys in her paintings the very essence of the place. By placing the viewer shockingly close to the great lumps of rock that rise uncompromisingly out of the sand, she succeeds in making you stand back in awe. High up among the peaks is a face... and another... and another. Carved by sun and rain, they stand out like some strange, ancient symbols, demanding as they have Shoman's, our attention and thoughts. Yet despite their alien remoteness, Shoman has imbued these rocks, by means of balanced compositions and soft colours, with the same serenity and calm seen earlier in the blue series by the sea.

Then there is the Aqaba dip-tiche with its glistening sun-drenched sea moving with deep invisible currents, the strange uncomprising shapes of the rocks

by the Dead Sea, painted in wild reds, oranges, ochres and browns under a hurried, disturbed sky, the blue mountains dipping in sequence down to the water's edge, the towering gorges, each with their own special feel and emotions, not to mention the three impressionistic pieces that are melting pots of rich noisy colours that make one want to dance for joy.

Another side in the gouaches

The gouaches show different sides of Shoman's abilities, and in these small works, Shoman has caught all the wonderful moments of the Jordanian countryside — the heavy white blossoms of the fruit trees, the strange silver grey of the olive and birch, leafless in winter, the freshly tanned earth, the sky so different every day —

sometimes touched with yellow, sometimes with pink, sometimes sad heavy and grey — the piercing green of the first grass, the meandering valleys that move between shoulders of land that fit neatly one inside the other. Ranging from painstakingly detailed to loosely spontaneous compositions, each one has a spirit of its own as varied and rich as the countryside itself.

This exhibition is a remarkable achievement. By breaking away from the abstracts that previously dominated her work, Shoman has gone on to produce from them something unique, original and totally creative. Full of substance and complex emotions this exhibition represents a deeply serious and committed approach to art that will certainly lead on to yet greater things.

The exhibition runs until April 22.

Randa Habib's Corner

RCC deserves better

THE Royal Cultural Centre is a pride for us all. The theatre is cosy and, and comfortable, and one enjoys attending plays, ballets or concerts there.

However, in such a centre, one expects the staff to be up to the level of the place. But unfortunately they are not.

At the gala opening of "Amie," where tickets sold for JD 10 each, one expected that the ambience at the Royal Cultural Centre would be matching the gala mood. In fact, none of the staff were wearing jackets, but open neck shirts. Staff members, admitting guests had cigarettes in their hands, (surely they could have waited until everybody was seated before they smoked). But anyhow, and to my knowledge, smoking is forbidden in the theatre for the audience and the theatre staff should set the example.

The theatre's car park is very poorly lit, that one had to have a flashlight to find his way to his car. Was it for energy saving? I wonder.

The Royal Cultural Centre is a beautiful building, and with its facilities and seats it has an advantage over its neighbour the Cultural Theatre at the Sports City.

The programmes presented at the Royal Cultural Centre are usually very good and people in this town are in dire need for theatrical entertainment. Little details, like staff appearance, car park lights and cleanliness should not be made to spoil the atmosphere of the place.

Reports conflict over raids

(Continued from page 1)

"The socialist community, led by the USSR, should shoulder its international responsibilities in an actual war being waged by NATO against a small, neutral people."

JANA also said Col. Qadhafi had met the Soviet ambassador to Tripoli on Wednesday.

Elsewhere, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said he regretted any civilian casualties in the raid on Tripoli and that American planes had "basically hit" their military targets.

In a televised news conference Mr. Shultz said the objectives of the attacks were two military airfields, a "terrorist" training camp and "two places where guards surrounding Qadhafi and supporting his terrorist planning were located."

Mr. Shultz dismissed suggestions that the U.S. attack had led to a crisis in Washington's relations with its European allies. (See page 4).

Much of the criticism of the American action in west Europe stemmed from alarm that it might cause a further spread of violence on their territories.

The secretary of the Libyan embassy in Brussels said any state supporting the U.S. strike must face the consequences and "all towns in Southern Europe are legitimate targets."

In Rome, Libya's ambassador to Italy said Wednesday that Libya will attack "any place which has been or is going to be used by Americans against us."

Abdul Rahman Shalgam told a news conference at the Libyan embassy that Libya was "against the killing of innocents and civilians." But he said it would attack bases in Europe used by Americans "in terrorist acts against our people."

At a non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi, the Libyan delegate vowed that his country would teach the United States and its supporters a lesson for the air strikes.

The delegate, Kamal Hassan Al Mansur, said Washington and its supporters would have to face the consequences of such "terrorist aggression."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement, condemned the U.S. strikes and pledged "full support at this moment of crisis" to Libya, a member of the movement.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the United States gave advance warning to Moscow that it was carrying out a

military attack on Libya. She told parliament that Washington had informed Moscow that it had conclusive evidence of Libyan involvement in "terrorism" and "that limited military action was being taken, and that it was in no way directed against the Soviet Union."

Mrs. Thatcher was opening an emergency debate in the House of Commons on Britain's decision to allow U.S. planes to use British bases for their raid on Libya.

At the United Nations, the United States stood alone as Libya and its supporters condemned the U.S. attacks.

With varying degrees of harshness, the United States was criticised by representatives of the Soviet Union, Syria, Cuba, Bulgaria, South Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, China and India.

Britain spoke only briefly. It rejected a personal attack on Mrs. Thatcher by a Cuban representative who said she could "add to her balance sheet the murder of innocent Libyan citizens."

The British representative was expected to speak at greater length later in the debate. The 15-nation council was to meet again on Wednesday to hear additional speakers, but no resolution has so far been submitted.

The Reagan administration, rejecting the Soviet Union's reaction to the U.S. air strikes, has declared its readiness to stage new attacks in a continuing fight against world "terrorism."

President Reagan, warning that Tuesday's raids might not be the last, told a group of businessmen the attack was only one engagement in a long battle.

"We will not end that struggle until the free, decent people of this planet unite to eradicate the scourge of terror from the modern world," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday night.

The Soviet Union, condemning the U.S. for the attack, has called off a planned meeting of its foreign minister, Edward Shevardnadze, and Mr. Shultz.

A Soviet government statement said Tuesday the meeting, planned for May 14-16 in Washington to prepare for the summit, had become impossible to hold because of the U.S. air raids.

The statement was couched in some of the fiercest Soviet language since before Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev met in Geneva last November and agreed U.S.-Soviet relations had taken a turn for the better.

Heart transplant performed

(Continued from page 1)

which has no discovered medical treatment and requires the patient to be kept on drugs.

Mr. Abu Bakra was a "class four cardiac patient" who got breathless from the slightest movement due to heart failure, Dr. Hanania said. The only possible way to improve his condition was a "human-to-human" heart transplant, the veteran cardiac specialist and surgeon explained.

The chance to save his life presented itself the young Khader was declared "brain dead," Dr. Hanania said. Mr. Abu Bakra was on the medical centre's top chronic patients list, until the operation.

Brain death, according to international medical definition, is when the heart is kept functioning only by means of support equipment — by mechanical respiration and drug support. When the support equipment is switched off, the heart stops beating in a few minutes.

The Hijazeen family, who come from the town of Smakieh in the Karak area, gave permission to use their son's heart and kidney as soon as they knew he was proclaimed "brain dead."

"Without any hard effort of convincing" the Hijazeen family gave the permission, Dr. Hanania said. He praised the family for their "humanitarian gesture."

Members of the Hijazeen, Abu Bakra or Baker were not im-

mediately available for comment. Dr. Hanania had earlier told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the cost of heart transplants operations at the medical centre was JD 3,000.

Such an operation could cost around \$60,000 in the advanced countries. In Jordan, however, the medical centre, acting in accordance with His Majesty King Hussein's guidance, contributes part of the medical fee for every Jordanian citizen and grants free medical treatment for members of the Armed Forces.

Open heart surgeries were first performed in Jordan in 1979. Since then, more than 5,500 open-heart surgeries, in addition to 10,000 cardiovascular operations, have been performed in the Kingdom.

Some 850 to 950 heart transplants have been performed in the world since the first surgery was conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard in South Africa in 1967. Most of these operations were performed in the United States, England, Western Europe and South Africa.

The second-heart transplant surgery in the Arab World was carried out in Saudi Arabia last February.

Last year's first Jordanian heart recipient Abdullah Mohammad Khalil, 23, received a heart from a 26-year-old Jordanian, Walid Khalid Hindawi, who was "brain dead" after a car accident.

Arab women demonstrate they have come of age in academia

By Norma S. Holmes

WASHINGTON — More than 500 men and women from 20 countries convened April 10 and 11 at Georgetown University's International Centre for a symposium on "Women and Arab Society: Old Boundaries, New Frontiers."

The Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies (CCAS) annually presents a seminar on current international issues. Interest in the 1986 topic was apparent from the number of speakers and participants who said they flew to Washington "just to be a part" of what they perceived to be an historic event. More than 25 internationally recognised scholars and writers were among the roster of speakers; delegations came from the Children and Mothers' Welfare Society of Bahrain, the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organisation, the universities of Jordan, Khartoum and Qatar, as well as the United States.

"To my knowledge it is the largest conference ever held on Arab women here in the United States," said CCAS professor Judith Tucker, conference coordinator. In opening remarks, Tucker observed "it really underscores the way in which this field is coming to maturity today. This kind of conference probably could not have occurred 20 years ago."

Dr. Marie-Helene Gibney, acting provost of Georgetown, also noted the symposium coincides with a celebration marking 15 years of academic presence of women at the university.

"A fantastic thing is going on in the Arab World," noted writer and scholar Dr. Fatima Mernissi observed, elevating the already apparent air of excitement of delegates. A sociologist with the Institut Universitaire de Recherche Scientifique of Université Mohammed V, Mernissi reminded the delegates not only that they were participating in a historic event, but living in an historic time.

Citing the present deluge of literature and conferences on the rights of women in the Middle East, Mernissi said many such writings titled "rights of women" were in fact a defence of the status quo.

The actual debate, Mernissi said, lies elsewhere. "Through the woman, we are not only debating rights of women — we are debating women as a symbol of something else: the principle of equality..."

The fear of women's new freedom — in the literature awash in every marketplace — is really a response to structural change taking place, and much of the structural change taking place is due to the scholarship of women," Mernissi observed. She pointed

out that "an incredible number of women have infiltrated what was once the exclusive domain of men... One-fourth of the teachers in Arab universities today are women."

Pointing to the importance of the work and the scholarship involved in documenting both the status of women and the needs of Arab society today, Mernissi said, "The most important single dimension of the debate on women's rights is the issue of human rights. I am so proud to be living now with all this contestation going on... and I would be unhappy if it were not happening."

Through a series of panels the two-day conference addressed multiple aspects of the role of Arab women in history, education, development and cultural expression.

In a panel "Women in Development," Kuwaiti University writer and sociologist Dr. Lubna Ahmed Al Kazi presented studies on changing roles of Kuwaiti women in the development process correlated with a sharp increase in their higher education.

In 1965, Al Kazi said, her studies showed that 72 per cent of Kuwaiti women were illiterate. A census 20 years later shows a 35 per cent increase in the literacy rate. Yet it was "after they had acquired their higher education that barriers arose" in utilising their

newly acquired skills. Al Kazi said 80 to 84 per cent of the women with university degrees entered the labour force compared to a one to six per cent ratio of those with primary school or no education. Moreover, she reported, the number of fields which the women are permitted to enter is still sharply limited by both gender and time away from working during child bearing years.

"I don't think that women after they realise their goals and know how to pursue them can be pushed back into the home," Al-Kazi said. "They are going to find a way to remain in the labour force and be productive."

In a panel "Arab Women and Cultural Expression," Arab American writer Evelyn Accad, professor of French at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, examined the rapidly emerging field of Arab women writers, in the Middle East and the West. American author and scholar Elizabeth Fennell, from the University of Texas at Austin, in her paper "Women in Modern Arabic Novels in Translation," contrasted the contemporary Arabic novel to its Western counterpart. Not only does the Arabic novel reflect reality in its plot and character development, Fennell said, but in terms of its social value. "The ambiguities, and the complications of life between mothers

and sons, fathers and daughters are portrayed in the realistic tradition of the 19th Century American novel," Fennell said. "There aren't any good guys and bad guys."

"These are people living in complex, difficult situations and trying to deal with them." Thus the contemporary Arabic novel, Fennell said, "attempts to resolve existing conflict and become a vehicle for social change." Arabic literature, Fennell added, is assuming "its rightful social role" and as a result, "a whole new Arabic experience is being distilled out of it."

In a final panel on "Arab Women and Islam" author and scholar Leila Ahmed of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, presented a research paper in which she analysed stereotypes associated with Islam. "There is no one Islamic family," Ahmed said but studies reveal. "We use this (the traditional concept) model at our peril. History shows that Islamic family structure evolved over time, and gender relations were far more complex than the idea of one monolithic family suggests." History also proves, Ahmed said, that "povertylessness of women in the Islamic family is not an absolute. Seclusion is not the same as social and economic powerlessness. We have to be careful not to equate the two. History reveals that there are a variety of

HOW MUCH TV TIME IS THERE?

STATISTICS that tell a story

There are 8,760 hours in a year. Fifteen nations fill every hour — and more — with television programming. Canada and the United States provide in excess of 15,000 hours per day, greater than the annual output for most nations. News and information accounts on average for 16% to 20% of the broadcast output, but usually it is prime time.

Country	Annual Hours	Of which News
1. Canada	9,088,788	1,685,938
2. United States	8,558,590	883,890
3. Japan	588,351	51,341
7. Hong Kong	28,990	3,286
11. India	14,950	2,805
15. Malaysia	5,500	1,334
28. Singapore	4,738	1,198
32. U.A.E.	4,568	490
38. Jordan	3,983	586
43. Qatar	2,950	1,085
47. Saudi Arabia	2,950	458
57. Pakistan	2,520	705
61. Kuwait	2,390	440
78. Syria	863	110

(Selected from a survey of 70 countries in 1985)

Source: ILO/STATO © Compass News Pictures, Luxembourg

Equality on pay day still an elusive goal

IN some countries working women are inching up to equality with their male colleagues where it counts the most — in the pay check. But in others progress is painfully slow and in some cases, non-existent.

In 1984 differences between men's and women's salaries in non-agricultural activities ranged from a wide discrepancy of 52.4 per cent in the Republic of Korea to a low of 5.9 per cent in Iceland. During the same year in manufacturing industries women in Japan fared the worst where the salary gap was 57.2 per cent while in Sweden it was 10 per cent.

These findings are taken from an ILO analysis showing the situation in 1984 covering non-agricultural activities in 16 countries and manufacturing industries in 20 countries. It also compares data for 1975 and 1984.

The wage gap between men and women is measured by the difference between salaries they receive, expressed in percentage of the male salary.

It should be noted, however, that in this kind of study it is impossible to say if the actual inequalities reflect discrimination or its extent, given that women tend to occupy more of the jobs which are less well-paid, regardless of the sex of the worker. A more detailed

approach would have to take into account numerous factors such as the distribution of women according to sectors of activity, seniority in the enterprise, the duration of work and the amount of part-time or night work.

Returning to non-agricultural activities — in 1984 salary differences were largest in the following countries: the Republic of Korea, 52.4 per cent; Japan, 48.2 per cent and Cyprus, 42.1 per cent.

Countries with differences less than 20 per cent included Denmark, 15.6 per cent; Australia, 14.2 per cent; France, 11.5 per cent (wage rates) and 19.3 per cent (earnings) and Iceland, 5.9 per cent. In the 20 per cent category were Singapore, 29.7 per cent; the Federal Republic of Germany, 27.7 per cent; Belgium, 21.9 per cent; New Zealand, 21.8 per cent and Hong Kong, 21.2 per cent. And finally, differences between 30 and 40 per cent were found in Switzerland where it was 32.8 per cent, Czechoslovakia, 31.6 per cent and in the United Kingdom where there was a difference of 30.5 per cent.

The analysis shows that the gaps between men's and women's salaries in 1975 and 1984 were either basically the same or had nar-

rowed perceptibly, except in Japan where the difference widened from the 44.2 per cent figure of 1975 to 48.2 per cent in 1984. Thus the situation remained fairly stable in Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland while improvement were noted in Belgium (from 28.8 to 21.9 per cent), New Zealand (from 26.2 to 21.8 per cent) and Cyprus (from 45.1 to 42.1 per cent). In addition to these countries the differences also diminished in Australia, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom.

As for the manufacturing sector, in 1984 salary gaps were the widest — after Japan's 57.2 per cent — in the Republic of Korea where it was 52.8 per cent, and in Cyprus, 44.5 per cent. The countries where the difference was less than 20 per cent were Hong Kong, 19 per cent; Norway, 16.1 per cent; Denmark, 14.2 per cent; France, 12.6 per cent (wage rates) and Sweden, 10 per cent.

Those countries where the percentages ranged between 20 and 30 per cent included New Zealand, 28.6 per cent; the Federal Republic of Germany, 27.3 per cent; Belgium, 25.5 per cent; Greece, 23.8 per cent; Finland, 22.8 per cent; France, 21.6 per cent (earnings) and Australia,

20.4 per cent. Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Singapore, Switzerland and the United Kingdom reported percentages between 30 and 40 per cent.

In the manufacturing industries the differences between men's and women's salaries were less in 1984 than in 1975 in all countries except Japan where the difference went from 52.1 to 57.2 per cent and the Republic of Korea where the increase was very small, from 52.6 to 52.8 per cent. The most marked decrease in salary differences was in Cyprus with a 53.1 per cent in 1975 as compared to 44.5 per cent in 1984. Quite marked decreases were also recorded in Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Greece, New Zealand and Norway while lesser changes were noted in Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

The data used for the ILO analysis were published in the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics 1985 which warns that because concepts, sources, and scope often vary from one country to another, figures should be used with caution when comparing salaries on an international level — ILO feature.

PSG held to draw by Bordeaux in cup semis

PARIS (R) — Paris Saint-Germain received a setback to their ambitions of winning both the French Soccer League and Cup when they were held to a 1-1 draw by Bordeaux in the first leg of the Cup semi-finals Tuesday night.

The Paris club, who should formally clinch the league title on Friday to end Bordeaux's two-year reign, took the lead in the 13th minute when Senegalese striker Omar Sene steered home a centre from full-back Thierry Baconnier.

Sene's third goal in successive matches spurred PSG forward and Yugoslav midfielder Safet Susic provided further openings which

Pierre Vermeulen and Dominique Rocheteau wasted.

Bordeaux, missing injured internationals Alain Giresse and Bernard Lacombe, posed scant threat until 10 minutes before the interval when West German striker Uwe Reinders equalised after a defensive blunder by Philippe Jeannot.

Jeannot nearly redeemed him-

self when he crashed a shot against the post in the 69th minute but Bordeaux goalkeeper Dominique Dropsy and his defence survived the continuing onslaught, raising their hopes for the return next Tuesday.

Olympique Marseilles, watched by former France team chief Michel Hidalgo who will guide them next season, gained a slender 1-0 home advantage over Rennes in the other semifinal first leg.

Antoine Martinez formerly of Bordeaux, was fouled by Patrice Rio and scored from the resultant free-kick, curling his 23rd minute shot round the defensive wall into the net.

Booklet to aid Mexican quake victims

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — A colourful booklet giving details of all 24 teams in next month's World Cup soccer finals was launched Tuesday to raise money for victims of last year's Mexican earthquakes.

Entitled "Mexico 1986," the pamphlet will be on sale during the May 31-June 29 finals in Mexico, and the marketers said Tuesday that 700,000 copies already have been ordered in 54 countries.

The publication lists the names and ages of all the players expected to compete, likely formations and lineups and how each

nation qualified for the finals. Paul Kilt, of the Swiss marketing company Promo Farbe, said he hoped to raise more than \$125,000 from sale of the booklet, which is being translated into six languages.

It will sell for 10 Swiss Francs, but exchange rates will make the price vary around the globe.

All proceeds, he said, will be channelled into the headquarters of the Swiss Red Cross, which will send on the money to its Mexican counterpart at the end of the tournament.

FIFA, the world governing

body of soccer, has given its endorsement to the booklet, which includes a forward from the organization's president Joao Havelange.

FIFA's medical committee has produced a list of banned substances, which officials said would be published within the next few days.

"Even if some of these drugs could be bought across a counter in a pharmacy, any player found to have taken any of them will be guilty of violating World Cup regulations," said Harry Cavan, FIFA senior vice president.

Dave Parker's homer powers the Reds

NEW YORK (AP) — Dave Parker showed the Atlanta Braves on

Tuesday night that he might repeat last season's figures.

"I think he's the best player around," Reds manager Pete Rose said after Parker's three-run homer paced the Reds to a 5-3 victory. "He's just picking up where he left off last year."

"When you're swinging good, everything's easy," said Parker, batting .480 with a league-leading four homers. Last season, Parker hit a career-high 34 homers and drove in a career-high 125 runs. He hit .312, the highest since winning his second batting crown and the Most Valuable Player award for the Pirates in 1979.

Elsewhere in the National League, it was Montreal 4, Chicago 3

in 11 innings; Houston 8, San Francisco 3, and San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1 in 12 innings. Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 2, and Oakland 8, Minnesota 2, and Seattle 9, California 4, Detroit at Chicago was snowed out.

National League

Astros 8, Giants 3

Houston won the home run derby, but Giant rookie Will Clark won the admiration of the San Francisco fans with two singles and his second homer of the season.

Padres 2, Dodgers 1

Garry Templeton lined a bases-loaded single with two outs in the 12th inning. It was the ninth consecutive one-run game for the both the Dodgers and Padres, extending their major league record for one-run games at the start of the season.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

India squad decries lack of net practice

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — India's cricket team complained Wednesday about lack of net practice ahead of their Australasia Cup final against Pakistan on Friday. Indian team manager Raj Singh said insufficient net practice was partly to blame for indifferent batting in the first two games of the \$110,000 five-nation tournament. Asif Iqbal, spokesman for the millionaire businessman Abdul Rahman Bukhari's benevolent fund organising the event, said no formal complaint had been made by the Indians. "They understand our difficulties, having five teams to accommodate. We have been doing our best to ensure each team gets equal time in the nets," he said.

Servette, Sion reach Swiss Cup final

ZURICH (R) — Servette Geoeva reached the final of the Swiss Cup when they beat Basle 4-3 in extra time despite a second-half hat-trick by Basle substitute Gerhard Strack. The former Cologne player erased a 2-0 interval deficit with three goals in 20 minutes to force the match into extra time. But just five minutes later Alain Geiger converted a penalty to put Servette into the final in Bern on May 19. Ghanaian international Opoku N'ti opened the scoring for Servette and Laurent Jaccard got the other two first-half goals. The other semifinal also went into extra time after Sion and La Chaux-de-Fonds failed to score in 90 minutes. Sion eventually prevailed 2-0 with Moroccan striker Azziz Bourdebala scoring one and setting up the other for Dominique Cina.

Papandreou wants Olympics in 1996

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou Tuesday called on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to allow Greece to host the 1996 Olympic Games, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the modern Games here. In a speech to IOC members, Papandreou repeated that Greece had offered itself as a permanent site for the Olympic Games, founded in ancient Greece, but said it was up to the IOC to decide whether to accept the offer. Papandreou said he believed Greece was "entitled" to host the 1996 Olympics, adding: "I appeal especially to the International Olympic Committee and to its honourable president Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch personally for this." The Greek parliament unanimously passed a resolution Monday night calling for the Games to be held in Greece permanently from 1996.

McEnroe keeps options open

NEW YORK (R) — Tennis star John McEnroe has opted to keep his options open in the French Open and the Tournament of Champions, signalling a possible return to competition next month, his father said Tuesday.

"I asked (French Tennis Federation President) Philippe Chatrier if he might hold a wild card for John for the French Open and he said he would," the senior John McEnroe told Reuters from his Manhattan law office.

He also said he inquired about a wild card for his son at the Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills, New York. However, McEnroe Sr. said that "this does not suggest that he is playing. It is to suggest that the option remains open to him."

McEnroe has not played in a tournament or an exhibition since losing in the first round of the Masters in January. He has spent most of his time in California with his fiancée, Actress Tatum O'Neal. The couple are expecting their first child in early May.

However, McEnroe was recently been practising and working on off-court drills.

"He is playing, pushing weights," said business agent Peter Lawler. "He is not just sitting around."

The French Open is scheduled to begin on May 26 in Paris. The Tournament of Champions begins on May 5.

Wild cards, offered at the discretion of individual tournament directors, allow players to enter tournaments late.

Sport Aid: running to help Africa

By Kathy Marks
Reuter

LONDON — A lone African runner kindling a flame at the United Nations in New York on May 25 will signal the start of the world's biggest charity run in scores of cities across the globe.

The "Race Against Time," simultaneous 10-kilometre runs in all five continents, will climax a week of worldwide sporting events organised by Sport Aid, the latest group formed to raise money for African famine relief.

"We want to deliver a petition, not of signatures, but of swollen, blistered feet to the world's leaders, telling them they must act now to give Africa a future," Sport Aid founder Chris Long told Reuters.

Sport Aid, which is jointly sponsored by Irish rock star Bob Geldof's Band Aid Trust and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), has won the support of a host of sports celebrities. They include Olympic gold medalist Sebastian Coe, fellow-Briton and heavyweight boxer Frank Bruno and American football folk hero William "The Refrigerator" Perry.

The week-long bonanza of internationally televised events includes an ice dancing spectacular in Birmingham, England, by former world champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain and a tennis exhibition in Paris featuring West German Wimbledon champion Boris Becker.

Already 53 cities ranging from Nairobi to Budapest and Reykjavik and including eight in the United States have signed up for the Race Against Time, which promises to be the biggest mass-participation sporting event ever.

The African runner, who will carry an Olympic-style flame lit in an Ethiopian refugee camp, will jog through 12 European cities in the week leading up to his arrival at the U.N.

Organisers hope that by the time May 25 arrives, millions of runners will turn out in 100 cities in a simultaneous demonstration of support for the scheme which will be linked by television satellite.

"The Australians will be running in the dark," says organiser Nick Cater. "But they love it."

"The great thing about the race is that anyone can join in — wherever they are, everyone can get out and run or walk."

It is no coincidence that the Sport Aid week ends just before the U.N. Special Session on Africa opens on May 27.

"The message we want to del-

iver to that session is that we shouldn't have to keep organising these glamorous fundraising projects," says Long. "Africa's long-term problems are so huge that only governments can solve them."

Sport Aid, in fact, marks the closing of the Band Aid Trust, which raised more than \$100 million last year with its Live Aid rock gala and inspired an array of other

charity ventures including Fashion Aid and Art Aid.

Long, who has worked in agricultural development in Africa, says sport is an ideal medium to get across the message of the continent's needs to world politicians.

"It directly contrasts the two extremes of supreme physical fitness and complete physical deprivation. And many of the world's best athletes come out of Africa."

THE Daily Crossword by Mary Cox Whitten

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Split secrets	14 Verbi opus
5 Coffee	15 Preacher's foe
9 Mountains	16 Tippy craft
14 Verbi opus	17 Paper quantity
15 Preacher's foe	18 Party pooper
16 Tippy craft	19 Fall and roll
17 Paper quantity	20 Defendant
18 Party pooper	21 Orient
19 Fall and roll	22 Riddle of squeaks
20 Defendant	23 Annoys
21 Orient	24 Rude desks
22 Riddle of squeaks	25 Indian water vessel
23 Annoys	26 Snug — bug
24 Rude desks	27 Rud's husband
25 Indian water vessel	28 Have the flu
26 Snug — bug	29 Fr. novitiate
27 Rud's husband	30 Amsterdam's
28 Have the flu	31 Cast a spell
29 Fr. novitiate	32 Most senior
30 Amsterdam's	33 Disenumber
31 Cast a spell	34 Only
32 Most senior	35 Sunbeam
33 Disenumber	36 Valentine
34 Only	37 Drug shrubs
35 Sunbeam	38 Kind of soil
36 Valentine	39 Gr. letter
37 Drug shrubs	40 Feb. month
38 Kind of soil	41 Sunday's surface
39 Gr. letter	42 Injury
40 Feb. month	43 Additive?
41 Sunday's surface	44 Say utter
42 Injury	45 "We're — we're out of..."
43 Additive?	46 Three-coin
44 Say utter	47 Western
45 "We're — we're out of..."	48 Robert
46 Three-coin	49 Pantomime
47 Western	50 S.A. range
48 Robert	51 WWII craft
49 Pantomime	52 Exude
50 S.A. range	
51 WWII craft	
52 Exude	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved.

1. Author Carson	2. Gail
3. Fire	4. E pluribus
5. Near and ebb	6. Lombard town
7. Waste	8. Allowance
9. Actor Bruce	10. Serbian city
11. Served very well	12. Court divider

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour T.V., central heating, telephone.

Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area. Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

WANTED INDEPENDENT VILLA OR PENTHOUSE

Preferred area Shmeisani or 3rd - 7th Circles. Furnished or unfurnished.

Please call Saturday between 3-6 p.m. Tel: 644377

CENTRAL TENDER No. 35/86

Construction of the Secondary Schools/ The Sixth Education Project.

(Notice of Tender Extension)

Reference to the announcement published in local newspapers on 1/3/86 until 6/3/86 regarding the above mentioned tender.

1. Last date for receiving copy of tender is 26/4/86.
2. Last date for submission of offers is 12 O'clock 3/5/86 at the Department of Government Tender Directorate.

Chairman of the Central Committee, Director of the Government Tendering Directorate.

NEW IN SUPERMARKETS

SUNNY DAYS FOR FLOWER SALES

Any time seems to be a fine time to buy a fragrant carnation bouquet picked freshly from our local farms. Buy them from all supermarkets for all purposes homes, offices and gifts:-

For further information please call 637763 5:00 - 11:00

CAR FOR SALE

1981 Mercedes 200 automatic - airconditioned. Brand new tyres, excellent condition.

Tel: 815127

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, L-shaped living room, Alno kitchen, 2 bathrooms, total area 180m². With telephone.

Location: Shmeisani-Wadi Saqra road 1. Call 676865

CAR FOR SALE

Citroen CX Break Super 2400. Colour, white, with sun roof. Model 1980 in good condition. Customs NOT paid.

Contact Tel. 817335 only if interested.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Fourth Circle, Jabal Amman, two bedrooms, own garage, telephone, central heating, large garden.

Phone (784880) between 9-5

Phone (674935) between 7-9

ANNOUNCEMENT

VICKY KHANO announces that she has resigned from Apollo Tourist and Travel Agency as of 1.1.1986 and now serves as manager of "The Guiding Star Agency", Prince Mohammad Street, near the Tower Building, 3rd Circle. Please don't hesitate to call Vicky for a complete range of tourist and travel services. Tel: 642526, 646526 (office) and 811173 (residence).

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

Tel. 638968

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for lunch and dinner FRIDAY

Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

Authentic Chinese food

Friendly service

Convenient location

Also take-away service

Open daily: Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle, opposite to Akifah Hospital

Tel: 641093

CHINA RESTAURANT ABOVE HOMAM SUPERMARKET

Take away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 2:30 and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA

Tel: 03-314415

VILLA TO LET IN SHMEISANI 50 yards from the French School

1. Ground floor of 275 sq. metres consisting of 3 bedrooms, office room and accessories.
2. Fully-furnished ground floor consisting of one/two bedrooms and accessories.

Both floors include separate telephones, central heating and private garden.

For information, please contact Sami at 665804, or 668464 all day. Preferential prices are given to small families.

<p>Cinema CONCORD</p> <p>Tel: 677420</p> <p>THE LITTLE CHIMP</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW</p> <p>Tel: 625155</p> <p>MOVING VIOLATION</p> <p>(Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15</p>	<p>Cinema Philadelphia</p> <p>Tel: 634144 - 634149</p> <p>HIGHWAYMAN'S SON</p> <p>Alain Delon (Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN</p> <p>Tel: 622198</p> <p>PENITENTIARY II</p> <p>(Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA</p> <p>Abdali, behind Alfa office</p> <p>Tel: 675573</p> <p>ANNA THAT - CERTAIN ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30</p>
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4965/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3897/3907	Canadian dollars
	2.2640/60	West German marks
	2.5520/40	Dutch guilders
	1.8940/55	Swiss francs
	46.03/08	Belgian francs
	7.2125/75	French francs
	1550/1552	Italian lire
	176.70/80	Japanese yen
	7.2325/75	Swedish crowns
	7.1450/500	Norwegian crowns
	8.3425/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	341.00/341.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities ended above their lows after rumours that a coup was going on in Libya, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 3.6 to 1,658.4 after a low of 1,648.0, but down from the early high of 1,670.1. Shares rose in early business reacting to Tuesday's falls after the U.S. air strike in Libya but came off the highs.

Government bonds, however, ended with gains of up to 2-3/16 point, wiping out Tuesday's sharp declines, following news the cumulative U.K. public sector borrowing requirements for 1985/86 was £5.9 billion, well below the March U.K. budget forecast of a full year requirement of £7 billion.

Share prices continued to move up taking a lead from the higher opening on Wall Street. At 1443 GMT the FTSE 100 index had marked a gain of 4.9 points to 1,659.7.

Sterling's sharp gains against the dollar, touching a high of \$1.5120, the strong opening rise on U.S. credit markets and speculation of near term cuts in U.S. and Japanese interest rates fuelled the advances among government bonds.

The rise in share prices Wednesday morning was in part due to a delayed reaction to encouraging half year results from Glaxo and figures from Hawker Siddeley and RMC group.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day get a jump on upcoming influences of a planetary nature by adopting a new perspective on whatever has to do with your routines.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are eager to get everything working properly under your own roof so spend as much time as you can.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Day hours bring good luck in financial and property affairs, but later steer clear of a con artist.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to handle financial affairs so that you can have a reserve for times of emergency. Set up a good budget for the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to improve conditions around you so that the future will be rosier for you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Experts can give you excellent advice during the day, and then make a good plan for the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study various ways for gaining a vital interest and choose the one that seems most feasible.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever can gain you greater prestige during the day hours, but don't be forceful in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have an opportunity to learn much that can be helpful to you in the future, so be alert to such.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A person in business can show you how to be more wise in your investments, so listen carefully.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get together with a business person and work on a new project that can be mutually profitable.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Some activities you have not handled lately should be made to work like a charm now. Avoid a reedder.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan a good time for yourself early in the day, and be romantic. Try to improve your health this evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very success-minded and will formulate a workable plan and study hard to make it a reality. One who will know when it is wise to rest and have a busy and fruitful life. A sports-minded individual here. Don't neglect spiritual training.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You start out the day energetically and should use the early hours as much as you can to make headway and progress so that your long-time dreams can come true.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try a new approach at gaining some goal you have been working on for some time and get right results now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your family will go along with your ideas in the morning, but avoid tension later in the day. Be the soul of diplomacy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact outside partners in the morning and get their views, but later you may find it hard to put your own across.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You understand how to make your work more profitable, and then get it done efficiently. Rely more on yourself.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) This is the morning to go after some long-time goal and finally reach it. Be silent about a personal desire tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study how to make home life more harmonious, and later handle problematical affairs well.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can make big headway toward gaining your finest ambitions, so work until you get the right results.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into civic activities that should be handled now, but use care with them, especially later in the day.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your intuition is helpful in the morning, but later use your best judgment. Use information wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be encouraging in the morning with your mate, but later show devotion in some tangible way.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new contact can be of help to you in the morning, but later use your own judgment and win out.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make your surroundings more charming and operative in the morning, and gain more harmony there.

Dealers bring down dollar with shift to economy factors

LONDON (R) — The dollar fell sharply on foreign exchange markets Wednesday as dealers shifted attention to economic factors and away from this week's U.S. attacks against Libya, dealers said.

They said the dollar was particularly under pressure from expectations that moderate growth in the United States will force further cuts in U.S. interest rates, including the discount rate, to boost the economy.

The dollar fell to a morning low of 2.2590 marks, more than five pence, below its close in Europe and New York Tuesday above 2.31 marks.

The dollar's retreat began in Asia, where it slipped to 2.2910 marks in Tokyo.

Although Tuesday's clashes in the Mediterranean had receded into the background somewhat, dealers said the crisis caused continued nervousness amid fears of a retaliation by Libya for the attack it suffered from U.S. bombers.

The U.S. currency was also in a steady slide against the Japanese yen. It fell to just below 176.70 yen in Europe Wednesday after closing at 177.65 yen in Tokyo earlier and at 178.30 yen in New York Tuesday.

"The facts are that the trade balance and the balance of payments are in a catastrophic condition in the U.S.," one dealer for a German bank in Frankfurt said.

Dealers said they were already selling dollars ahead of a U.S. economic growth forecast expected Thursday — seen as spelling further bad news for the currency.

Dealers said they expected the publication of a first-quarter U.S. economic growth estimate to show only a moderate figure, after a 0.5 per cent drop in March industrial production announced Tuesday.

But the currency's fall was partly a correction after it found only limited support from the U.S. bombing of Libyan targets, they said, noting that the dollar's traditional role as a safe-baven currency in times of crisis might be curtailed this time due to the United States' own involvement.

Although there was some fear of a concerted Arab pullout of dollar funds in reaction to the U.S. attacks, there was little sign so far that Libyan calls for sanctions would be heeded.

Officials of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meeting in Geneva in an attempt to bolster world oil prices, were sceptical of any action on the other major option for sanctions — an oil embargo.

Sterling rose to £1.4976 around midday, one cent above its London close Tuesday at £1.4876, but the pound slipped against European currencies.

Gold traded at \$341.45 an ounce, after being fixed in London in the morning at \$340.75. The metal had closed in London Tuesday at \$342.

Finns strike for higher pay

HELSINKI (R) — More than 40,000 Finnish state employees began a nationwide strike for higher pay Wednesday that hit rail, air and other services, while the centre-left government said it had contingency plans to limit the effects.

The government's counter-measures include getting air and rail traffic moving. All wheels will be put into motion that can be," Mr. Pekka Vennamo, minister with responsibility for wages, was quoted as saying in the daily Helsinki Sanomat.

Some 15,000 state employees, joined nationally by a further 27,000 Wednesday, have already been on strike for two weeks in and around the capital, halting trains, cutting postal services and closing Helsinki airport.

But the national airline Finnair, following a meeting with the National Board of Aviation Wednesday, said the airport would go back into limited service from Friday.

A senior spokesman for the state railways said it had held talks with the government on reopening rail traffic but that it had not taken any concrete measures as yet.

Other unions, including the building and food workers have strikes scheduled later this month, after rejecting a national two-year pay deal endorsed by the trade union confederation SAK.

The union of state employees called the strike after failing to win demands for pay rises of up to 20 per cent to match salaries in other white-collar sectors.

It had earlier turned down a two-year national settlement drawn up for all white-collar workers and giving two per cent more pay this year and 2.25 per cent more next.

It said it wanted guarantees including some 700 million markka (\$135 million) a year to make up for overall pay lag, which Mr. Vennamo said was unacceptable.

"That figure contains a couple of zeroes too many," Mr. Vennamo told Helsinki Sanomat.

The indefinite strike has halted manual telephone and telex communication inside Finland and with other countries and is preventing train traffic with the neighbouring Soviet Union although bus links are being maintained to a railway station across the border.

On a personal level, the stoppage is hindering the central recording of births, marriages and deaths and preventing some weddings as public registries are not open to supply the necessary documents.

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OPEC ministers revert to private deliberations

GENEVA (Agencies) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) broke off their formal conference Wednesday for one day in order to meet privately on ways to boost oil prices, a spokesman for the group said.

The spokesman, Mr. James Audu, told reporters after a two-hour morning session that the ministers would consult in small groups on possible oil-production cuts aimed at reversing the oil market collapse.

He said the full conference would reconvene Thursday.

The oil minister of Qatar told reporters he hoped OPEC could reach agreement on production cuts aimed at drying up the world oil glut. But asked whether he saw any evidence that a settlement was near, he said, "I don't think so."

In their Wednesday morning session OPEC ministers turned their attention to the price of oil, ending speculation that they might consider an embargo against the United States.

As they did so, traders on world markets decided the worst of the Libyan crisis was over and that crude oil supplies were unlikely to be interrupted, and marked prices down by \$1 a barrel or more.

North Sea Brent oil for May delivery was quoted at \$11.25 a barrel against \$13 Tuesday, with other grades and dates showing similar falls, but few trades were reported.

More states sign condemnation

Nine of the 13 ministers signed a condemnation of the U.S. attack

on OPEC member Libya Tuesday, Venezuela and, according to delegates, Indonesia joined them Wednesday, leaving the organisation's smallest producers, Gabon and Ecuador, as the only abstainers.

But Libya, Iran and Algeria apparently accepted that no actions would follow the words, and the embargo plan was not discussed Wednesday morning.

"The matter was dealt with and finished yesterday," said Mr. Audu. "As far as OPEC is concerned, the problem (of an embargo) is finished."

The problem facing the ministers is how to reduce production to match demand.

Despite a strong feeling that non-OPEC countries should also cut back on crude production, most OPEC members realise that they must lower their own output quotas if prices are ever to climb back towards the official level of \$28 a barrel last seen in November.

But they are far from agreement on who should do the reducing, or by how much, or whether the current official output ceiling of 16 million barrels per day (b/d) should change.

Gabon Minister Etienne-Guy Moutoua-Tchiboua said: "We talked about the same figures as last time — between 14 and 18 million b/d."

There is a firm belief that the most indebted countries must have the difficult austerity measures they have lived with since the crisis became full-blown in 1982 offset with measures promoting economic growth.

At the same time, the administration still faces a huge budget deficit and the need to adhere to budget balancing legislation in the years ahead.

The meetings were in many ways a broader look at the issues that will be discussed at the economic summit next month in Tokyo when leaders from the seven largest industrial countries review global economic issues.

There was a broad consensus that interest rates should continue to decline, that inflation is much improved but not yet conquered and new emphasis should be given to help the poorest and most debt-laden countries get back on a growth path.

As the largest member of the IMF and World Bank, the United States is pivotal in most of the issues being discussed by the 149 member countries.

The Reagan administration's view on the debt crisis and the developing world has changed substantially over the past several years.

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There is a firm belief that the most indebted countries must have the difficult austerity measures they have lived with since the crisis became full-blown in 1982 offset with measures promoting economic growth.

At the same time, the administration still faces a huge budget deficit and the need to adhere to budget balancing legislation in the years ahead.

The meetings were in many ways a broader look at the issues that will be discussed at the economic summit next month in Tokyo when leaders from the seven largest industrial countries review global economic issues.

There was a broad consensus that interest rates should continue to decline, that inflation is much improved but not yet conquered and new emphasis should be given to help the poorest and most debt-laden countries get back on a growth path.

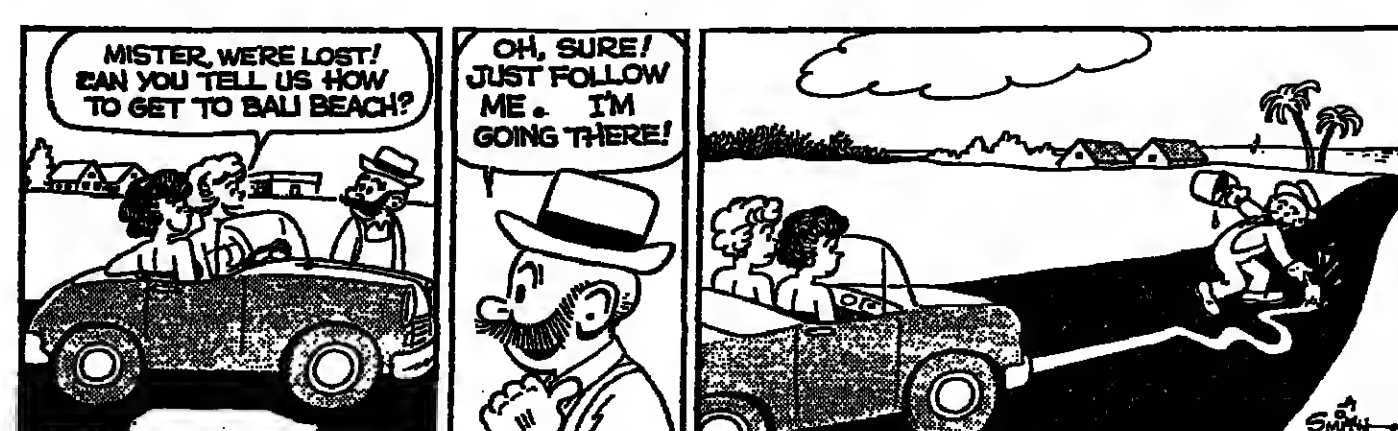
As the largest member of the IMF and World Bank, the United States is pivotal in most of the issues being discussed by the 149 member countries.

The Reagan administration's view on the debt crisis and the developing world has changed substantially over the past several years.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



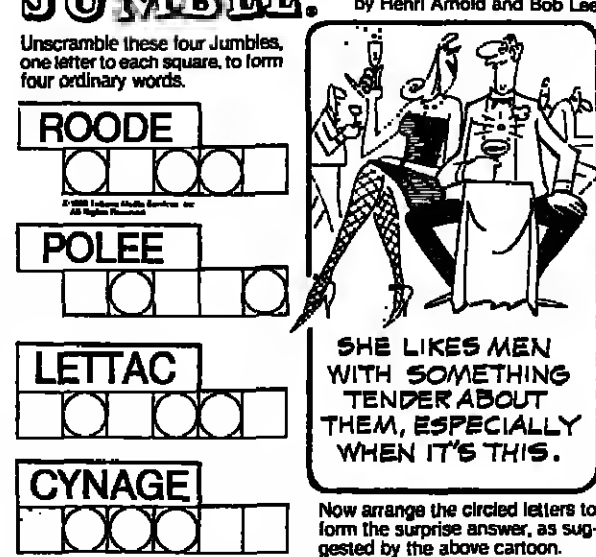
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answere tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TACKY GROUP FIESTA YEOMAN

Answer: What you might see a bouncer throw—A NOISY PARTY

Anti-U.S. demonstrations staged around the world

Combined agency dispatches

PROTESTS WERE STAGED IN support of Libya around the world, including New York, late Tuesday and early Wednesday denouncing the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

In Peking, about 100 students from the Middle East demonstrated outside the U.S. and British embassies in Peking Wednesday in protest at the U.S. attack on Libya.

They carried placards and shouted slogans including: "Death to the USA," "Death to Reagan" and "Death to Thatcher."

No Chinese took part in the demonstration. Security measures were tight with police clearly outnumbering the protesters, who marched through the embassy district of the Chinese capital.

"Even the Iraqis and Iranians are together in this fighting against the U.S.," said one student, his face covered with a cloth. He declined to give his name or nationality.

Another student said the Chinese authorities had given permission for the march but declined to transport the students to the embassy district from their schools on the outskirts of the city.

He said no Libyans were taking part and there had been no liaison with the Libyan embassy.

The U.S. embassy has warned all Americans resident in China to take safety precautions.

In New York supporters of the U.S. bombing of Libya clashed with protesters at two college campuses, while peaceful demonstrations against the raids were held in three cities.

The largest demonstration Tuesday was held at the University of Massachusetts, where about 300 people protested retaliatory bombings of Libya for its alleged support of terrorism.

"We will witness escalation of terrorism," an Afro-American studies professor, Michael Thelwell, told the rally. "Peace can only be achieved through diplomacy and adjustment of foreign policy."

About 50 counter demonstrators, some waving American flags and yelling, "Kill Qadhafi," and "USA, USA," taunted the protesters.

There were no fights or arrests during the hour-long rally, said Campus Public Safety Director Gerald O'Neil.

About 75 counter-demonstrators at the University of Iowa in Iowa city threw eggs, oranges and snowballs at the 50 to 75 protesters of the U.S. action.

One scuffle broke out but was quickly quelled and no one was hurt or arrested.

In New York City, about 200 protesters chanted and waved signs outside a Times Square military recruiting office.

"The weather is lousy and we are cold, but at least we have been

heard and have spoken," said David Reynolds of the War Resistance League, one of the speakers who addressed the gathering over a public address system.

"We want to say 'no' to the outrage of the real mad dog who lives in the White House," said Connie Hogarth of Youkers, director of the Westchester People's Action Coalition. President Reagan last week called Col. Qadhafi the "mad dog of the Middle East."

In Wilmington, Ohio, about two dozen people protested outside the downtown post office as part of an annual April 15 demonstration by Quakers and Wilmington College students who oppose spending tax money for violent purposes.

"We have only one earth," said Luther Warren, a 95-year-old Quaker and conscientious objector in World War I. "We have to learn to live together because now we have the capacity to die together."

More than 50 demonstrators in Detroit marched in front of a downtown federal building as a chilly rain fell, carrying signs and chanting, "Hands off Libya," "Reagan is the terrorist," and "End U.S. wars from Libya to Nicaragua."

6 police injured

In Madrid six policemen were injured and 11 protesters were detained in demonstrations in Madrid and Barcelona against U.S. air raids on Libya, police said Tuesday night.

In Barcelona, protesters damaged police vehicles and broke windows at a U.S.-owned fast food restaurant and a cinema showing an American film. Six policemen were injured.

In Madrid, demonstrators hurled stones at the heavily-guarded U.S. embassy, injuring a television reporter. Several people suffered bruises, police said.

In Bologna, Italy the front door of a building housing the Italian-British Association was slightly damaged in an arson attack early Wednesday morning, police said.

A group calling itself the Armed Communist Front later claimed responsibility for the fire, caused by inflammable liquid set alight with wind-proof matches.

An anonymous caller rang the Bologna office of the Italian News Agency ANSA and said: "This is the Armed Communist Front. We have hit the Italian-British Association because of the (British) aid for the U.S. attack on Libya. Yankies out of Europe."

"Rambo Reagan" protest

In West Berlin demonstrators

clashed with police and smashed windows of banks and stores in West Berlin Tuesday night in a rally called to protest against the U.S. air raids, police said.

Altogether some 30 marches and rallies were held in various West German towns and cities to protest against the U.S. action but only the West Berlin demonstration turned violent.

Police were unable to give any figure of arrests or injuries in West Berlin after they stepped in to stop the window-smashing spree by the 7,000 demonstrators.

But the local University Students Federation and the radical Alternative List Party which organised the demonstration said police detained at least 60 people.

Elsewhere in West Germany demonstrators, numbering variously from 400 to 2,000, gathered near U.S. consulates, cultural and business centres with banners bearing messages such as "Stop Rambo Reagan."

About 400 people outside the U.S. embassy in Bonn chanted "Yankies Go Home" and "Politis Instead of Reprisal," while in Frankfurt others burned a U.S. flag.

In Havana about 3,000 Cubans gathered Tuesday night for a rally to protest "the U.S. bombing of Libya following strong official condemnation of the air strike."

The main speaker at the rally, called by civic organisations linked to Cuba's ruling Communist Party, was Ali El Ejil, the head of Libya's diplomatic mission in Cuba.

He described Tuesday's U.S. air strike against Tripoli and Benghazi as "a criminal and brutal aggression."

Most of the Cuban speakers drew parallels between the U.S. air strike against Libya and the bombing raids on Cuban airfields by U.S.-backed rebels which took place 25 years ago Tuesday.

The raids were a prelude to the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961, which ended with the surrender of Cuban rebel forces three days later.

Afghanistan Tuesday denounced the U.S. attack on Libya, saying it revealed Washington's aggressiveness towards Muslims.

It described the air raid as a shameful and provocative act which was "nothing more than the aggressiveness of the American state against the peoples of the world, first of all the Islamic nations of which Libya is one."

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadía Arias condemned the U.S. attack on Libya Tuesday and called for "more civilised ways" of settling differences between the United States and the government of Libya.

In Bangkok, Thai police said Wednesday they had boosted security at hotels for thousands of U.S. tourists and were keeping an eye on about 100 Libyans thought to be in the country.

U.S. raids dampen hopes at Stockholm talks

STOCKHOLM (R) — U.S. bombing raids on Libya have dampened hopes that the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) could produce the first East-West arms control agreement since 1979 before September deadline.

Warsaw Pact countries made a concerted attack on the United States when the 35-nation conference started its 10th session Tuesday and Soviet Ambassador Oleg Grinevsky said the U.S. strikes threatened the security of all European countries.

"I call the armed aggression perpetrated by the United States against Libya a black day for the conference," Mr. Grinevsky told reporters. "This has a direct bearing on the work of the conference."

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, making the first visit by a Soviet-Bloc foreign minister to the conference since it opened two years ago, said the U.S. attack on Libya was bound to affect the atmosphere at the talks.

"Were the bombs dropped on Tripoli and Benghazi an act for the building of confidence?" he said at a news conference.

The meeting, an offshoot of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, is discussing confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of war in Europe.

There were widespread hopes after last year's summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that Stockholm could be the forum for the first real breakthrough in arms control.

But progress since then has been slow. Work on drafting a concluding document began last session and only 17 weeks of talks now remain, with the main areas of disagreement still unresolved.

Asked if he thought the atmosphere at the talks could suffer as a result of the U.S. raids on Libya, U.S. Ambassador Robert Barry said: "If the East wants to use this as an excuse for not moving ahead, that's up to them. We are here to see the work of the conference accelerated."

But another NATO delegate told Reuters: "The attacks certainly will not help. I'm not too optimistic."

The White House said in a statement released here Tuesday that the conference was beginning its most critical session to date.

It said much remained to be done: if an agreement was to be reached that would make the military situation in Europe more stable and added: "If the East remains reluctant to move ahead with drafting such a document, time will run out on the CDE."

Amnesty claims 1,125 executions last year

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International Wednesday claimed its campaign against the death penalty was gaining ground, but said there were 1,125 known executions last year with the true number probably much higher.

"Many governments fail to announce or deliberately hide executions of prisoners," Amnesty said.

The London-based human rights organisation said it had documented 1,125 executions in 1985 in 44 states.

This was substantially less than the 1984 figure of 1,513, but Amnesty said it was impossible to judge whether this reflected a real downward trend.

Amnesty said it saw encouraging developments in the movement to abolish the death penalty in 1985. Australia joined 27 other countries which have banned capital punishment.

Eighteen countries abolished the death penalty for all but extraordinary offences, such as those committed during a war.

About 50 countries had not carried out any executions since 1980, though their legislation remained capital punishment, it said.

The organisation said it had documentary evidence of 470 executions in Iran, 135 in China, 137 in South Africa, 45 in Saudi Arabia and 57 in Pakistan last year.

In the United States, where the number of people awaiting execution reached 1,600 by the end of the year, 18 people were put to death in 1985, according to the statement.

It said people were executed in a number of countries for political or non-violent offences or after trials that failed to meet "the most basic international standards."

Iran put people to death after summary trials without defence counsel or the right of appeal, Amnesty said.

In China, people were executed for forming "reactionary secret societies" and "exploiting feudal superstitions." Three people were shot after being convicted of holding "dance and sex parties," the organisation said.

Nearly 100 feared dead in China ferry accident

PEKING (R) — Nearly 100 people are missing and feared dead after a ferry capsized on the Yellow River in central China, the Shanxi provincial daily reported.

The paper said the ferry was filled to capacity with more than 150 people and only 63 had so far been found after it sank last Friday.

It was crossing the Yellow River at Linxian in western Shanxi province when a large wave flipped it over, the report said.

More than 670 people were killed in water transport accidents in China last year, including 174 who died when a ferry capsized in the north east city of Harbin last August.

The government has said the ferry accidents are the result of a rapid growth in water traffic and a decline in safety standards.

6 die in clashes between Sabah police, detainees

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia (R) — Six people have been killed in shooting incidents in Sabah, after 15 illegal immigrants escaped from police custody, police said Wednesday.

They said three escapees and a policeman were killed Tuesday and another escapee and a policeman this morning.

A police spokesman said 15 men escaped Tuesday from a police truck taking them to Taiwan from Lahad Datu in the east of the state.

Five were quickly arrested but seven others fled with a police rifle, an M-16, a Sterling sub-machine gun and more than 300 rounds of ammunition.

Six remained at large after Wednesday's shooting and police were now combing cocoa plantations and jungle in the area.

The spokesman said the detainees, said by police sources to be Indonesians, were being taken to Taiwan for court appearances on various criminal charges.

More than 100,000 Indonesians work in plantations and timber logging areas in Sabah.

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Crying contest ends in tears

SEMARANG, Indonesia (R) — They bawled over lost love, grieved the dearly departed, howled in fear, sang sad songs, feigned pain and choked over the cruelty of fate. Rachmad Setyoko outwailed 26 other contestants in a National Crying Contest held here and won by grieving hysterically for a lost mother. The audience of 3,000 at a communications college showed little sympathy for the most part, booing, jeering and occasionally applauding the histrionics, which were broken up with dancing and comedy acts during intermissions. It was the fourth such contest staged in Semarang, provincial capital of central Java. First there was a laughing competition two years ago. That was followed by whistling and flattery c. tests held last year.

Titanic survivor dies

LAKE CLARKE SHORES, Florida (AP) — A Titanic survivor died in his home 74 years to the day after the luxury liner slammed into an iceberg and sank in the North Atlantic. He was 81. Mortimer Howell Cobb, who was travelling aboard the ocean liner as a 7-year-old boy with his German governess, died Monday after a six-year battle with cancer. In interviews in his later years, Cobb said the April 14, 1912, sinking left very little impression on him. He became a member of the U.S. Maritime Service and served at one time under Arthur Roston, who was captain of the ship Carpathia, which rescued the Titanic survivors. Cobb, the only son of wealthy parents, is survived by his wife, June C. Underhill Cobb. In his later years, Cobb's interests turned to bridge and croquet. He won a national croquet championship at the age of 80.

Formula developed to detect AIDS virus

TOKYO (AP) — Researchers have developed a new formula that can detect the AIDS faster than other tests, a professor at the Virus Research Institute of Kyoto University said Wednesday. The test for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) takes three hours, rather than the five hours needed for previous tests, said Yorio Inuma, a member of the research team. He said the test, which was announced at a World Health Organisation (WHO) meeting in Geneva, was used on blood samples from 47 U.S. patients and two Japanese AIDS patients. AIDS is a viral disease that destroys the body's ability to fight infection. It is spread through sexual relations or blood transfusions. Not everyone who carries the virus contracts the disease, but there is no known cure. With the new test, Inuma said, blood and particles of the protein that carry the AIDS virus are mixed in a test tube. If the blood contains AIDS virus, antigen in the particles and antibodies in the blood stick together, he said.

Killer executed in Texas

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP) — A convicted killer who asked that no appeals be filed in his name was executed by injection Wednesday, less than 14 hours after another man was put to death in Florida's electric chair. Jeffery Allen Barney, 28, was pronounced dead at 12:22 a.m. (0522 GMT) in the Walls Unit Prison, said Attorney General Jim Mattox. "I'm sorry for what I did. I deserve this. I hope Jesus forgives me," Barney said in the death chamber. Barney's execution followed that of Daniel Morris Thomas, who was electrocuted Tuesday for murdering a man and raping his wife as her husband lay dying in 1976. Thomas kicked, cursed and fought with guards in a seven-minute struggle in the death room before being strapped into the chair in Starke, Florida, where he was pronounced dead Tuesday afternoon. Barney, a native of Dayton, Ohio, was convicted of the 1981 strangling and rape of the wife of a religious minister who helped Barney get a job after his release from a prison term for auto theft.

Kidnappers free wife of banker in Dublin suburb

DUBLIN (R) — Irish police Wednesday won the release of kidnapped banker's wife Jennifer Guinness after laying siege to a house in a fashionable Dublin suburb.

Police said there was a burst of gunfire as they arrived at the house in the Ballsbridge area.

"I was treated very well and I am very, very happy," the 48-year-old socialite said as she was driven away from the house in a police car after a week in captivity.

She had been taken from her home at gunpoint on April 8 and held by a gang that was demanding payment of a \$2.5 million ransom.

Two men who had held Guinness in the house for most of the night were driven away in separate cars by police. Earlier, a third member of the gang was arrested as he tried to escape from the two-storey terraced building, police said.

Many foreign delegations to the Irish Republic maintain their

embassies in the Ballsbridge area.

The kidnapped woman is the wife of merchant banker John Guinness, a distant relative of the brewing family.

One of the gunmen had fired three times at the police when they arrived on the scene but no one was hurt, authorities said.

Shortly afterwards, Guinness appeared at the window of the house and mouthed to watching detectives: "I am alright, I am alright."

One of the men then placed a gun to her head and shouted: "We have her here, you had better back off or we'll blow her head off."

Negotiations with a senior police officer followed and the remaining two gave up at daybreak. Police sources said the three are common criminals believed to have no political connections.

Two are wanted for questioning in connection with other crimes, including the murder of a policeman in Yorkshire last year.

House defeats Reagan in 2 Contra aid votes

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has lost a significant battle in his efforts to send speedy military aid to rebels seeking to topple the Nicaraguan government.

The House of Representatives, led by opposition Democrats, Tuesday night defeated an attempt by Mr. Reagan's Republican allies to separate the aid request from controversial spending bill that could be delayed for months by inter-party wrangling.

The Republicans had wanted an immediate direct vote on the \$100 million request, some \$70 million of it in military aid, for the so-called Contra rebels.

The action means that whatever rebel aid proposal the House may approve in a vote, it will be attached to a \$1.7 billion catch-all spending bill — a move Republicans have charged could delay or even kill the aid.

Republicans wanted the House to vote directly on the rebel aid issue and not have it linked to the spending bill, which could be tied up for months in dispute with the Senate and then ultimately be vetoed by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan has argued that fresh aid for the so-called Contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government is desperately needed to prevent establishment of what he calls a Communist beachhead in Central America.

Democrats, who control the House and whose leadership largely opposes rebel aid, insisted that they had "beat over backwards" to give Reagan another expected chance to have Congress vote on his proposal — which the House had rejected last month by a vote of 222-210.

Another aspect of the Democrats' plan is that if the spending bill fails, the Contra aid proposal will be allowed to stand on its own and go to the Senate for action.

This puts the Republicans in the position of having to first defeat the spending bill — which contains

funds for lots of special-interest groups — to have the rebel aid issue considered on its own.

Representative David Bonior, a Michigan Democrat, said his party "beat over backwards" to give the aid proposal another chance.

The Contra aid should be included in the spending bill because "we must face up to the true cost of this war in Nicaragua," he said.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and several other lawmakers said they did not expect the U.S. military attack on Libya Tuesday to affect the outcome of the votes.

"They are two completely different matters," the Massachusetts Democrat told reporters.

But supporters of the aid proposal contend that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has provided more than \$400 million in economic aid and an undetermined amount of military aid to the Nicaraguan government.

Meanwhile, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadía Arias said Tuesday the United States has agreed to stop supporting Nicaraguan rebels if the Sandinista government signs a Central American peace accord proposed by the four-nation Contadora Group.

Mr. Abadía told a news conference he was informed officially of the U.S. decision to stop supporting the Contras in a letter he received on Monday from U.S. ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis.

The letter said the Reagan administration is "ready to cease all its support of Nicaragua Contras at the same time that Nicaragua signs the Contadora peace accord," Mr. Abadía said.

He said Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega had pledged his government's willingness to sign the peace accord in a letter delivered to him last Saturday by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ONAR SHAPIRO
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A K 9 8 2 ♠ A Q 10 2 ♠ A 7 4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 1 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 8 2 ♠ A K J 10 4 ♠ 6 3 ♠ A 8 3
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ K Q 5 ♠ 8 7 6 ♠ Q 7 6 3 2 ♠ K Q
Partner opens the bidding with two diamonds. What do you bid now?

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 7 4 3 ♠ K J 5 ♠ Q 5 2 ♠ K Q J
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
What do you bid now?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J 10 8 5 2 ♠ K 6 ♠ A 10 7 4 ♠ A
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J 7 6 ♠ K Q 5 2 ♠ K 10 6 3 ♠ 8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
What do you bid now?

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

سورة الفاتحة